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France 'will not support' Pol Pot

PEKING (R) — France firmly condemns Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea but it could never countenance a return to power of former Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot. External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said in Peking Saturday. Mr. Cheysson was speaking at a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua on the second day of his official visit here. French delegation sources said Mr. Cheysson was at pains to explain his government's Indochina policy, which has aroused strong Chinese resentment in recent months. The minister said that France, while unreservedly condemning the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, agreed with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) that peace in Indochina would only come through talks with Vietnam.

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Perez de Cuellar arrives in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here Saturday for a five-day visit to Tunisia, his first to an African country since his appointment. He is due to confer with President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohammed M'Zali and Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, and will also meet Chadli Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League.

Rabat gets Saudi aid for drought relief

RABAT (R) — The Saudi Arabian ambassador to Morocco, Sheikh Ali Majid Kabbani, handed a cheque for \$5 million to the Moroccan government Saturday as a gift to help alleviate the effects of last year's disastrous drought, officials said.

Iran says 100 Kurdish rebels killed

LONDON (R) — Iran reported Saturday that about 100 "counter-revolutionaries" had been killed in what it called an unprecedented operation against Kurdish positions in northwest Iran's mountainous region. The Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored here by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said the operation was against rebel positions belonging to the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) on heights near Sar Dasht, in West Azarbaijan Province, on Friday. KDP is the main Kurdish organisation which has been spearheading an armed struggle against Iran's clerical rulers over the past three years to gain self-rule for Kurdish provinces in western Iran.

British MP found shot dead

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — British Member of Parliament Jocelyn Cadbury was found shot dead Saturday in the grounds of his home but police said there were no suspicious circumstances. Mr. Cadbury, 36, died from a single shotgun wound to the head from a gun which was found near the body, police said. Mr. Cadbury, a member of the ruling Conservative Party, had a majority of only 204 in the 1979 general election.

200 walk nude through W. Berlin

WEST BERLIN (R) — About 200 people walked naked through the centre of West Berlin Saturday in protest at police evictions from two illegally occupied houses. The participants said their protest was designed to show the "naked truth" about the housing situation in West Berlin where squatters occupy over 120 houses and claim property developers are abolishing low-cost housing. The nude march, which followed a larger, fully-clad protest by about 1,000 supporters of the squatters' movement, was escorted through the city centre in warm sunny weather by police.

Athens to study U.S. bases' status

ATHENS (R) — A committee set up to study the status of American military bases in Greece has submitted its proposals to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, a government spokesman said Saturday. He said the foreign affairs and defence council chaired by Mr. Papandreu would study the report before submitting final proposals on the future of the bases to the American government before the end of August. Negotiations between Greece and the U.S. on the bases—two in Athens and two on Crete—were suspended in June last year by the then conservative government. Mr. Papandreu's Socialist government came to power last October with an electoral pledge to close the bases and take Greece out of NATO, but the prime minister has since softened his stand.

Iraq reports heavy Iranian war losses

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Saturday its forces had killed 27,255 Iranians since Iranian troops pushed across the Iraqi border towards the southern port of Basra on July 13.

A military spokesman quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) also said the Iranians had lost four fighter planes, one helicopter, 297 tanks and 261 vehicles in the five Iranian offensives of the past 18 days.

Iraq said Friday an Iraqi counter-attack had crushed the fifth offensive and inflicted heavy losses on the Iranians.

In addition, the Iranians lost 54 field guns, 15 rocket bases, two big naval vessels, one tank carrier as well as a large number of Iranian soldiers were wounded or captured. A huge amount of Iranian weaponry and military equipment were destroyed, the spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, Iraqi forces also captured 26 troop carriers and six field guns along with a number of different types of military vehicles and large quantities of arms, and equipment all in working order.

Fighting continues

In a later communique, INA said fighting continued east Basra Saturday and Iraqi forces had

killed over 200 Iranian soldiers. INA said Iraqi forces including helicopter gunships attacked Iranian positions east of the port.

There has been heavy fighting in the area since Iran invaded Iraq on July 13.

The communique said the Iraqis killed 228 Iranians and destroyed four tanks and a number of vehicles.

It also said Iranian artillery shelled residential quarters and economic installations in Basra, causing some damage.

Islamic mediation

An Islamic peace committee is expected to meet within the next two weeks in a fresh attempt to end the Iran-Iraq war, the secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) said in Kuwait.

Habib Chatbi, a member of the nine-man committee, told reporters he had ideas on how to settle the 23-month-old war and would discuss them with Islamic leaders. He did not elaborate.

The committee, led by Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure, has made several inconclusive peace trips to both Tehran and Baghdad since the war broke out in September 1980. It last met at the OIC headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, early last month.

Egyptians freer to join Iraqis in Gulf war

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian government has lifted a ban on former Egyptian air force pilots flying with the Iraqi air force, defence ministry sources here said.

Egyptian pilots found to have flown for Iraq are no longer barred from returning home, the sources said.

Restrictions on ex-servicemen fighting for foreign armies were imposed by the late President Anwar Sadat. The change reflects Egypt's growing support for Iraq in its 22-month-old war against Iran.

Another ban preventing Egyptians living in Iraq from joining the Iraqi army was also lifted, the sources said.

Previously, Egyptians returning from Iraq were interrogated by state security authorities if they were suspected of taking part in the fighting.

There are no official figures for Egyptians living in Iraq but they are widely believed to number well over a million.

Informal talks continue on OAU conflict

TRIPOLI (R) — African foreign ministers continued informal talks here Saturday as a dispute over the Western Sahara held up for the sixth day a preparatory meeting for next week's summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Tripoli.

The ministers were hoping that further states would join them for the preparatory session, and make up the two-thirds quorum of 34 states which the OAU requires.

Nearly 20 of the 51 members of the OAU boycotted the meeting to protest against the admittance to the OAU last February of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed in 1976 by the Polisario Front, which is fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

The OAU chairman, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, has appealed to all member states to attend the Aug. 5-8 summit in Libya, which the stalled ministerial session here was meant to prepare.

Friday, Libya's official government spokesman, Dr. Ali Triki, said a compromise under which the SADR would not attend the summit had been communicated to all OAU states, and he was optimistic that this would ensure full participation. But his optimism was not shared by the delegations still in Tripoli.

Earlier this week the Polisario accepted the compromise barring the SADR from the summit, although its spokesmen have dubbed the deal political blackmail.

Munich airport blast injures 6

MUNICH (R) — Six people were injured at Munich airport Saturday when a bomb in a suitcase exploded outside a special check-in hall for flights to Israel, police said.

The explosion occurred 25 minutes after an El Al Israeli airline flight with 380 passengers was due to have left for Tel Aviv. The flight's departure had been delayed, however.

The public prosecutor in charge of investigations said political motives were probably behind the blast, but there was as yet no proof that it was meant to have occurred in the El Al plane or on a later Lufthansa flight to Tel Aviv.

The bomb destroyed a 30-metre passageway to the hall and hurled debris up to 100 metres.

Two policemen, one security man for the Israeli airline and three passengers, two of them women, were injured, police said. The passengers' nationalities were not released.

Prosecutor Hubert Vollmann said only the fact that no-one was standing beside the piles of luggage outside the hall had prevented heavier casualties.

The bomb exploded about 1300 GMT among piles of luggage in the porch of check-in hall C, which is specially reserved for flights to Israel and subject to special security.

PLO bolsters Beirut defences



Two West Beirut children fill their water gallons at the fire brigade station Saturday morning, the seventh day of the Israeli blockade of water and electricity supplies to the besieged Lebanese capital (A.P. wirephoto)

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat ordered his force commanders to bolster the defences of besieged West Beirut Saturday after a fierce four-hour Israeli bombardment Friday.

At the same time, two senior Palestinian officials reaffirmed the commitment of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to withdraw from West Beirut.

The Palestine news agency Wafa said the PLO called for strengthened defences because they saw the Israeli attack as a "critical development with far-reaching implications."

The attack, which led to the eighth ceasefire since Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6, came less than 48 hours after the previous truce.

Wafa did not elaborate, but Palestinian sources said the PLO might halt talks with the Lebanese government on a timetable for a commando withdrawal.

State-run Beirut Radio reported that Israeli troops had relaxed their blockade of the western sector, where some 6,000 PLO fighters and half a million civilians are encircled, by turning on the water supply after a six-day cut-off.

Sit-in against blockade

The wife of Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan led a sit-in Saturday to protest at the Israeli blockade.

Mrs. Wajihah Al Wazzan was among about 70 women sitting on a low wall at the main gate of the American University of Beirut with placards demanding: "End the blockade."

Beirut Radio quoted a statement from the protest organisers saying the sit-in would continue until the siege was lifted, water and electricity supplies restored and flour and other food allowed in.

Mr. Ali sharply criticised Israeli prime Minister Menachem Begin's administration for behaving "contrary to the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He said "unlawful practices" such as setting up new settlements and dismissing Arab mayors and councils must stop so that the stalemate talks between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian self-rule could be resumed.

A senior administration official said earlier Friday that President Reagan and Mr. Ali had agreed in their White House discussions to "redouble efforts in the near future to move the peace process forward."

Mr. Reagan is to discuss the situation in Lebanon on Monday with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Last week he had talks with the Syrian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers.

Bomb explodes near Sharq Al Awsat

LONDON (R) — A suspected bomb blast blew out windows at the office of a Saudi Arabian paper in the newspaper district of central London Saturday, police said. The explosion rocked Gough Square, close to the office of the Arabic Jeddah-based newspaper Sharq Al Awsat, but damage was slight and no injuries were reported. Eyewitnesses said the blast appeared to have been caused by a small bomb left in the square. While police sealed off the square and began checks to ensure it did not contain any unexploded bombs, hundreds of workers preparing Sunday's newspapers crowded into nearby Fleet Street when their offices were evacuated as a precaution.

confrontation on which Israel is insisting with U.S. support."

No more compromises

The spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), one of the commando groups in the PLO, also confirmed his armed men were ready to quit Beirut following a request from the Lebanese government.

But the spokesman, Bassam Abu Sharif, said the PLO would not be forced to make any more compromises.

Mr. Abu Sharif told a press conference that the PLO had given the maximum it could give for the sole purpose of saving Beirut from destruction.

"We have done our best to save this city, so whatever happens now is not our responsibility," he said.

He accused the Israelis of breaking the ceasefire on Friday and called on world public opinion to put pressure on Israel to stop the destruction and lift the siege.

Talks continue

Lebanese government leaders meanwhile held a meeting with U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib as moves continued to work out details of a PLO withdrawal.

Palestinian sources say Mr. Arafat had proposed that the commandos should leave via Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley and then be distributed among four Arab countries—Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Syria.

Hani Al Hassan, a senior adviser to Mr. Arafat, accused Israel of trying to wreck what he called "the Arab solution" to end the war in Lebanon.

He was referring to a statement signed by the PLO after a meeting with five Arab states in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on Thursday in which the PLO stated its readiness to withdraw from Beirut in return for certain guarantees.

Mr. Hassan told Reuters: "We are sticking to the Jeddah agreement..."

"But at the same time it seems we must prepare for a military

The Beirut headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was hit by one shell, fired from an Israeli gunboat.

There were no casualties but a Red Cross spokesman said the organisation would lodge a formal protest with the Israeli authorities.

The headquarters stands at the end of Hamra Street, once Beirut's smartest shopping area, in the most densely-populated part of the capital.

Reuters correspondent Jonathan Wright reported that the Gaza Hospital, in the Palestinian neighbourhood of Sabra to the south east of the city, was hit by two shells Friday.

One 155-millimetre shell hit the 10th floor, spreading shrapnel over a wide area, and one ward lost its ceiling, Wright said. No patients were hit.

Dead civil services, page 8

Fahd: Soviets stand to gain in Lebanon

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia said Saturday the Soviet Union would be the only country to benefit from the war in Lebanon if the United States were not careful, the leader of a U.S. congressional delegation said.

Nick Rahall, a Republican from West Virginia, said the king made the remark when he met the five-member delegation, which arrived Friday night on the last leg of a six-nation Middle East tour.

Mr. Rahall quoted the king as saying: "If the United States is not careful, the only country to benefit from the Lebanese situation will be the Soviet Union."

"It is time for the United States and the world to wake up and realise what is in their best interest in this part of the world."

Mr. Rahall told reporters the king wanted the Palestinians to have a homeland on the Israeli-occupied West Bank "where they can live in peace with Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Israel..."

"That is our hope and feeling as to the only manner of achieving a comprehensive peace in the area," Mr. Rahall quoted the king as saying.

The delegation, which has visited Lebanon, Israel, Syria, Egypt and Jordan, discussed with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal an Arab League peace plan for Lebanon under which Palestinian forces agreed to withdraw from Beirut.

Mr. Rahall said negotiations on a withdrawal by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were still held up on the question of "who goes where."

PLO leader Yasser Arafat has proposed that most of the estimated 6,000 commandos leave for Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq, according to Palestinian sources in Beirut.

Mr. Rahall, whose delegation met Mr. Arafat in Beirut, said the Palestinians were insisting on the right to choose their destination.

He said the delegation had been told that the PLO had received assurances that an international peacekeeping force would move into Beirut after half the fighters had departed.

Mr. Rahall did not reveal the source of this information.

The Arab peace plan, drawn up by a ministerial committee chaired by Prince Saud, calls for such a force to help guarantee security in the Lebanese capital.

Disaster strikes as French holiday makers speed away to southern resorts

44 children, 9 adults killed in multiple crash in France

PARIS (R) — In one of Europe's most horrific motorway disasters, a coachload of sleeping children going on holiday crashed and exploded into flames on a busy Mediterranean-bound route in central France early Saturday.

Forty-four of the children died as firemen, fighting to reach the trapped and screaming youngsters, were beaten back by flames which could be seen for kilometres near the wine town of Beaune.

Nine adults also died in the pile-up of two coaches and six cars as traffic sped southwards during the night to get an early start for France's busiest holiday weekend of the year, when up to 10 million drivers take to the roads.

French people were shocked as they heard details Saturday morning of this latest tragedy to strike West Europe's bustling holiday traffic.

This year police had mounted a big road safety campaign to reduce the French accident rate which is one of the worst in Western Europe. Last year there were 3,893 accidents on the same weekend, with 236 killed and 5,558 injured.

As thousands of drivers headed overnight towards the Mediterranean and other southern resorts,

a party of children and escorts from the Paris area was being taken in two coaches to a holiday camp in the Alpine region of southeast France.

Just over 300 kilometres from Paris there was a stretch of road surface made slippery by heavy rain. Only two lanes were open on this stretch instead of the usual three.

By about 2 a.m. local time, when the crash occurred, eyewitnesses said dense traffic was pouring down the motorway at high speed.

Most of the children were asleep, survivors reported later.

Police said there was a pile-up of vehicles which may have been caused when the first coach braked suddenly. Two cars behind it were squashed into unrecognisable wrecks. The second coach, close behind, tore into the pile-up and exploded in flames.

Everyone scrambled out of the first coach as it too caught fire. The four occupants of the crushed cars were dead.

The front door of the second coach was jammed by the crash impact. Among the coach's 63 occupants, 44 children and four adults including the driver were unable to follow the survivors out

of the rear door. One eyewitness said: "We heard children cry as flames roared into the air."

About 10 people were reported injured, four seriously.

Ambulances were delayed by motorists using the motorway's hard shoulder (pull-in lane) in a bid to avert delay in arriving at their holiday destinations.

Police closed the south-bound lanes of the motorway and diverted vehicles, causing huge traffic jams in the wine-producing Burgundy region.

French Transport Minister Charles Fiterman immediately flew to the scene and announced an inquiry into the crash. He said the government would do everything possible to aid the victims' families.

President Francois Mitterrand expressed condolences to the bereaved families and said: "Like all Frenchmen I share the grief of the parents...and I join them in their thoughts at this tragic moment."

Mr. Fiterman said he would propose stricter traffic rules, particularly concerning heavy lorries, while Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy appealed to French motorists to drive responsibly.



Rescue workers with the wreckage of the two buses involved in the highway disaster at

Beaune, near Lyons, early Saturday. (A.P. wirephoto)

MIDDLE EAST

British views on Israeli invasion Part II

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second and final part of an article issued by the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) information service regarding Britain's reaction to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

"Prime Minister Begin has done immense damage to the real interests of his country. How are we to influence this appalling and dangerous situation? The only way of slowing and, one hopes, reversing this process is for the United States to use all its influence now to undo the damage done in the last few weeks, to ensure that Israel does not carry out a full-scale assault in Beirut, as Mr. Sharon has demanded it should, to persuade Israel to accept the United Nations Security Council resolution and withdraw its forces from the Lebanon and to re-establish a stronger United Nations peacekeeping force, although this is bound to involve, like it or not, the agreement of the Soviet Union. I believe that the European Community must be prepared to use economic measures to achieve these objectives.

"But the destruction of the PLO as a military force in the Lebanon has not killed and cannot kill the desire of the Palestine people for self-determination. What self-determination means, as the foreign secretary said on television last week, is land where they can have a stake. It is idle to deceive ourselves that anything else will satisfy the Palestinians as an objective. The only land available is land on the West Bank of the Jordan as I think the Foreign Secretary also made clear was his opinion. That is where the luckless refugees in the Lebanon must now be allowed to return. They cannot forever be shunted from one foreign country to another in a macabre game of pass the parcel. That has been their fate for the last few years.

Liberal Party views

Mr. Steel, the leader of the Liberal Party, rose to state that one of the lessons to be learned from the invasion was that: "It is that there can never be security for the state of Israel based on military force and the annexation of neighbouring territories. Lasting security for Israel can be achieved only through a general peace settlement in the Middle East that is guaranteed by the major powers. Without the search for that settlement there can be no long-term security for Israel."

Another lesson was that "the Camp David process is dead". "Certainly events in recent months suggest to me that the autonomy routes to a long-term settlement in the West Bank cannot be made to work. The Israeli authorities have been interfered with the processes of local government there. There can be little confidence among the people of the West Bank that a wider and more authoritative form of autonomy could lead to self-determination. The key issue is



Mr. Francis Pym: "Turning to the justification relating to the government on the Lebanon, we certainly want to see Lebanon united under a strengthened central government and at peace. If this were to be one result of the present conflict, it would be a lasting benefit, albeit one that will have to be set against the extremely high costs in human suffering which have been incurred by the people of Lebanon. But a political settlement in the Lebanon, however desirable it may be, cannot justify an invasion by a neighbouring country. Nor is military action likely to produce a reliable answer to problems which require essentially a solution by political means."

whether we accept the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to territory on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We must use our influence with the Americans and the Israelis to persuade them that self-determination must come.

"We should grasp and build on the Saudi Arabian plan, together with the Venice declaration. If Israel is to have real security, its integrity must not only be recognised by the Palestinians but must be guaranteed by international protection.

"What should Britain do now? First, we must talk equally bluntly to our American allies. They, more than anyone, can influence what is happening in the Middle East. We must try to persuade them that the endless flow of arms and cash to Israel, without strings attached, is a mistaken policy that will continue to cause trouble in that area. We must also face the

fact that Syria and other countries are in the Soviet camp. The Soviet Union cannot be left out of discussions leading to a guaranteed peace settlement.

"We must try to turn the European declaration of Venice — that was all it was — into a European initiative. We in the European countries are in a unique position, because of our ties with the Middle East, to exert great influence on both the Americans and the Soviet Union. If we are to turn the declaration into an initiative, we must do more than simply have the chairman-in-office touring the Middle East, as happened with Gaston Thorn, Lord Carrington and Mr. Tindemans."

Mr. Hurd then concluded that apart from the immediate problem of Beirut and the wider problem of Lebanon itself, the problem that occupied the House of Commons for most of the time was that

of the Palestinians: "It is, of course, possible to kill a lot of Palestinians. But no one in the House believes in the idea that one can thus remove the Palestinian question from the agenda. I should have thought that any such idea would be deeply repulsive, because it is deeply familiar to the Jewish people.

"We all accept — even, I think, the Palestinians would accept — that it would be better if the Palestinians were not in Lebanon. But where would they go? Are they to wander for ever round the Middle East, carrying their burden of bitterness, and tempted more and more to violence as they find that political doors are closed? They will not forget the towns and villages from which they sprang and which are now occupied. That is human nature. They have rights, and the denial of those rights is one — though not the only — cause of instability in the Middle East.

"We cannot and do not wish to impose a settlement. How can we? All that we can do is to set out principles — as we tried to do at Venice, and in my view they have won well — which we believe are a necessary part of a settlement. All that we can do is to edge those concerned to the extent that we can towards the negotiating table, to encourage those in the area who wish to take, and to discourage those who wish to kill."

The basis on which peace could be made, he declared, was of territories for peace. That was the basis of Resolution 242 and of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

"Of course, it is more difficult for Israel to apply that principle of territories for peace as one gets closer to the heartland of Israel. It is more difficult to apply that principle on the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. There is a choice for Israel. It is a remarkably difficult choice for her, and one with which we must sympathise. Is she to base her security on buffer zones and occupied territories, whose inhabitants are oppressed and denied their rights, accompanied perhaps by punitive expeditions to chase the Palestinians yet further from her borders? Or is she to respect the values on which I understand the state of Israel is based and grant to others the rights which Israelis quite properly claim for themselves.

"If the Israelis take the second choice and accept that Palestinians have political rights and that those rights can be exercised only on the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem, and if she were ready to take that giant leap — let no one here in the security of this House underestimate the difficulty of making that leap — she would be entitled to turn to the international community and require arrangements to be made to provide for security, demilitarisation, international guarantees, international forces, and perhaps special status for Jerusalem.

"We must not be patronising or over estimate our influence. We have an influence and we have found during the past three years that influence is greater when it is exerted with our partners in the Ten.

"The United States has a much greater influence and we have a responsibility to expound our ideas to it and to keep in close touch. It is not always a question of saying the same thing and making the same proposals at the same time, but of avoiding any contradictions and trying to work in harmony with it.

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"When Mrs. Thatcher addressed the U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament on June 23, she made these apt remarks: 'The message I bring is practical and realistic. It is the message of a country determined to preserve and spread the values which we live.'

"It contains naught of comfort to those who seek only a quiet life for themselves at the expense of the freedom of others, nor to those who wish to impose their will by force. Peace and security require unbroken effort.

"We believe that the human values of civilisation must be defended.

"We believe that international law and the United Nations Charter must be upheld.

"We believe that wars are caused not by armaments but by the ambitions of aggressors and that what tempts them is the prospect of easy advantage and quick victory."

On the subject of sanctions, the British government has decided that approval of licences of export of British military equipment to Israel will be withheld until further notice (military sales to Israel by Britain amount to about £1.5 million annually). It was agreed at Brussels, however, that the Ten were not prepared to go beyond the following three measures:

(a) placing an embargo on military sales;
(b) suspending signature of the £22 million European Community/Israel Financial Protocol; and
(c) postponing the forthcoming ministerial meeting between Israel and the Community.

The general feeling in Britain that the Israeli invasion was dangerous, illegal and unjustified has been accompanied by a certain resignation that Britain and Europe are dependent upon Washington's reaction. As Mr. Pym put it in Brussels on June 29: "Our influence over the Israelis is not great, while the influence of the United States is absolutely vital."

Role of Islam in development

By Dr. Mohammad Habib Bel Khodja

No matter how much peoples and nations differ in education, tastes, mores and traditions due to race, religion, language and history, they cannot be isolated from the prevailing currents of cultures which dominate the world and affect all walks of life.

Although there are specific features which characterise each and every nation and make up its basic properties, cultural phenomena transmitted by scientifically and industrially advanced nations serve to link nations together and become a symbol of cooperation, a means of competence and creativity and an avenue of power and conquest. This is no wonder because fascinating accomplishments, splendid discoveries and marvellous inventions which have contributed to the well-being of man are in fact a product of scientific progress, the industrial revolution and technical progress. It is these factors that have made up the difference between advanced nations on the one hand and backward ones on the other.

While great powers were undergoing revolution, realising riches, achieving progress and reaping welfare, weak nations were suffering from ignorance, poverty and backwardness.

Cultural currents

Naturally the new cultural currents spread in the Third World, thanks to direct and indirect contacts with advanced nations. The younger generation showed a tendency for change through limitation of the West and embracing these ways and means of growth and development. A group of reformists in the Arab and Islamic worlds have backed these tendencies and have invited the younger generations to develop society and provide it with all means of renaissance and progress. Thus, students and youth flocked eagerly to Western universities, to laboratories and factories, inspired by a deep belief in the nobility of mind and unlimited glorification of the role of science and of its pioneers in this contemporary world. Most responsible people may call for the adoption of an educational policy emphasising applied science and technology with the purpose of forming efficient cadres capable of engineering growth and development, utilising modern Western methods in all economic activities, like agriculture, industry, etc. and in planning and organising of all administrative, social, health and scientific fields. The assumption is that scientific methods, technology and development planning are capable of achieving the desired overall developments, which will elevate Arab society to the level of advanced countries.

Islam for transition

It is my conviction that Islam, which is the religion of the masses in this area, and which rejected

from the outset distracting theoretical philosophy and preached the adoption of idealistic realism, and encouraged experimental science, does not stand today against transition or prevent it. On the contrary, the Koran which highly praised the virtues of science and mental and spiritual capabilities bestowed by God on Man, motivates a Muslim to live up to his responsibilities, and asks him to perform his duty perfectly on earth and commands him to do all that is necessary to make him the successor of God on earth.

Such succession necessitates a thorough knowledge of the secrets of the universe and of the potentialities and resources provided by God for man. It also implies the reconstruction and development of earth, handling its affairs, utilising its endowments, exploring its riches and enjoying its delights within the scheme laid down by the Almighty. The fulfilment of these requisites of succession thus defined is corollary to compliance with heavenly teachings and devotion in worshipping God.

Pondering about heavenly evidence and thanking God for the Gifts he bestowed — which man was commanded to do — are directives from God to believers to follow the right paths and wise methods which interlink material life and spiritual life, mind and science. Any other approach, not based on such paths and methods, can only lead to a vanishing of existence. It also leads to negative results which are opposed and forbidden by Islamic law — because they are not in the interest of man, do not achieve justice or safeguard right.

The evidence of that is the case of those countries which were underdeveloped in the past as compared to the case of those countries which have become developed, and advanced today as we all observe. The cultural stride underway in the Third World, including the Arab World, together with both the superficial and profound changes observable in all walks of life, have not only transformed political regimes, educational patterns and economic life, but also brought with them to our region, various thoughts, values and theories and concepts which propagated in our life those negative aspects which plague industrial civilisation and which reflect themselves in social disintegration by the deterioration of the family, individual and society.

Therefore, efforts were wasted instead of being streamlined for development purposes of the new life and remedying the problems of growth and development. Many solutions have been tried but have not been fruitful since most of them were imported ones, and contradict rather than coincide with the basic socio-cultural characteristics of the Prophet Mohammed who warned people about falling into these pits.

Seeking protection

Accordingly, it is imperative that the people, particularly those of the Arab World, seek methods to protect their cultural prospects from divergence from the right track. Thus, sound respectable methods should be embraced for achieving the desired objectives.

Economic political unity necessitates that people cooperate for the sake of mutual interest and common goals, rather than splitting society into the few, but lucky, class and the large miserable and oppressed class, and restricting freedom in a way that sabotages thinking and spiritual values, acting simultaneously the stage for insecurity, internal disturbance and vulnerability.

Thus it becomes imperative that economic-political unity should be developed in the context of comprehensive development and progress into a cohesive spiritual and humanitarian unity based on right, justice and consultation, propelled by co-operation, affection, solidarity and self-denial and free of class conflict and racism.

Systems enable individuals to acquire material power in an atmosphere of laissez-faire and competition may kindle selfishness and egoism in them and turn a big part of society into subservience, weakness, poverty and privation.

On the other hand, systems based on collective ownership of wealth deprive individuals of their natural rights of ownership of wealth and land and destroy the incentive for work among them.

Public interest

Accordingly, societies will not achieve economic and social development except through the adoption of private ownership, doing away with unemployment, guaranteeing the rise of the standard of living, achieving balance by upholding limits and rules which point to the good distribution of wealth. They must prevent wealth from being hoarded by rich people alone, resist waste or miserliness, recognise that the poor have a right in the wealth of the rich which they should give voluntarily and freely. Society spend on productive projects (each individual according to his capacity and potentiality) thus achieving public interest and uplifting the social and economic life of the nation.

The formula that we suggest to sustain development, guarantee its effectiveness and protect it from failure and negativism is based on observing the right of God in society and with the individual and the inter-relationship among them and the need to allow for the requisites of full spiritual vigilance and the driving force of the religious motive in fulfilment of self-equilibrium and guaranteeing conditions of success.

Dr. Khodja is the Mufti of Tunisia

This article was presented to the Aspen Institute Mideast Project Workshop.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Koran
16:30 Cartoons
17:15 Children's Programme
17:40 Animals World
18:50 Local Programme
19:00 Sports
19:30 Programme Review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Documentary
22:00 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Arabic
20:00 News in Arabic
21:10 Nancy
22:00 News in English
22:15 Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:00 Instrumentals
16:00 Instrumentals
17:00 News Summary
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 News Summary
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 A World of Wonders

and Brass 06:45 Financial Review 06:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09
British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox
07:30 On Wings of Song 07:45 Letter
from America 08:00 Newsday 08:30
Jazz for the Aiding 09:00 World News
09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From
Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah
and Company 10:00 World News 10:09
Reflections 10:15 The President's Years
11:00 World News 11:09 British Press
Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45
Sports Review 12:15 Four Hands in
Harmony 12:30 Religious Service 13:00
World News 13:09 News About Britain
13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of
the Week 13:45 Play of the Week 14:30
Command Performance 15:00 World
News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Good
Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45 The
Tony Myatt Request Show 16:30 Cricket
17:00 Radio News 17:15 Concert
Hall 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary
18:15 From Our Own Correspondent
18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from
America 19:00 World News 19:09
Reflections 19:45 Sport 20:00 World
News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15
Radio News 20:30 15 Years of Rock
21:15 The Hobbit 21:30 European
Highway: The Rhine 22:00 World News
22:09 Commentary 22:15 Letterbox
22:30 Sunday Half Hour 23:00 The
Poem 23:15 The Pleasure of Music
24:00 World News 00:09 Science in
Action 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sport
01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary
01:15 Letter from America
01:30 Diversions

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News
and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizon
17:30 News in the News 18:00 Special
English News 18:10 Words and their
Stories 18:15 Special English Feature:
People in America 18:30 Music USA:
Standards 19:00 News and New Products
(USA) 19:15 Critics Choice 19:30
Studio One 20:00 Special English:
News/Worlds and their stories, Genre:
"People in America" 20:30 Music USA:
(Standards) 21:00 News and Topical
Reports 21:15 New Horizon 21:30 Issues
in the News 22:00 Special English:
News/Worlds and their stories 22:15 The
Concert Hall 23:00 News and New Products
USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30
Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Husseini Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes
over 100 years old. Also mosaics from
Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.
4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection
of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by
contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries.
Contains a collection of paintings by 19th
Century orientalist artists. Mntuzakh,
Jabal Lweidibah. Opening hours:
10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. -
6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports Club, Amman.
Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Populac Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to
150 year old Jass such as costumes,
weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Inter-
continental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman,
Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic):
Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic): Jabal Lweidibah, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic):
Jabal Hussein, 66428.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox): Abadi, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the
Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox):
Ashrafieh, 71751.

Amman International Church (later-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:17 Fajr
04:51 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:45 Dhuhur
12:54 'Asr
18:23 Maghrib
20:07 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia
information department at Amman Air-
port tel. 922-05-6, where it should always
be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:40 Dar-es-Salam (BA)
07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:20 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:50 Kuwait (KAC)
11:30 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Madrid (RJ)
16:55 Agaba (RJ)
17:00 Cairo (RJ)
17:05 Athens (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Paris (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Paris (AF)
18:15 Zurich, Geneva (RJ)
18:45 Chambalain (RJ)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
19:50 Frankfurt (LH)
20:20 Cairo (RJ)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:00 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:00 London (BA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Athens (RJ)
11:20 Agaba (RJ)
12:00 Dhahran (RJ)
12:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
15:00 Agaba (RJ)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:00 Jeddah (SV)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
18:45 Beirut, Larnaca (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jls
Belgian franc 75.71 / 76.2
Dutch guilder 130.71 / 131.5
Egyptian pound 340 / 341
French franc 51.8 / 52.1
Iraqi dinar 566.6 / 576.6
Italian lire (for 100) 25.8 / 26
Japanese yen (for 100) 158.2 / 159
Kuwaiti dinar 122.5 / 123.5
Lebanese lira 68.3 / 68.8
Omani rial 1020 / 1027
Qatari riyal 96.8 / 97.3
Saudi riyal 102.4 / 103
Swedish crown 58.4 / 58.8
Swiss franc 169.5 / 170.5
Syrian lira 60 / 60.4
UAE dirham 96 / 96.4
U.K. sterling pound 617.2 / 620.9
U.S. dollar 353.5 / 355.5
W. German mark 144.6 / 145.5

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

Fine weather with low clouds and
northwesterly moderate wind freshen-
ing sometimes. In Agaba northerly
moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C
Amman 19/29
Agaba 25/36
Dahran 20/33
Jordan Valley 23/36

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 29, Agaba 36. Humidity readings:
Amman 37 per cent, Agaba 29 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Road block 75121
Civil Defence rescue 611
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-2
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldun Maternity, J. Amman 42281-4
Al-Hal Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malha, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Salam, J. Shmeisani 67127-9
Al-Muasher, J. Hussein 67292
The Islamic, Abadi 65292
Al-Abdi, Abadi 64164
Italian, Al-Muasher 77101-3
Al-Basiri, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Abdul Hakim Musa 30149

Dr. Mohammad Abbas 24561
Al-Salam pharmacy 36720
Hijazi pharmacy 22508
Khalid pharmacy 56601
Khalid pharmacy 75002
Jerusalem taxi 39625
Taxi and 25021
Al Amman taxi 56050
Faisal taxi 22051
Al Burj taxi 61028

IRBID
Dr. Mohammad Al Share 73680
Shadi pharmacy 75716

ZARQA

Nuha pharmacy (-)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66412

'Youth should be encouraged to learn Koran,' says Sharif

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif Saturday called on Jordanian organisations to support the efforts of institutes that help Muslim youth to memorise the Holy Koran.

The minister was speaking at a ceremony held at the University of Jordan Mosque for distributing awards and prizes to those who excel in memorising verses of the Koran.

He also called on Muslims to abide by the teachings of the Islamic religion and the Koran which he said is the sole means for achieving victory over the nation's enemies.

Several prominent Muslim figures spoke during the ceremony outlining the importance of religious teachings. At present, they said there are 60 centres around the country for teaching Muslim youth to memorise the Holy Koran.

Towards the end of the ceremony the minister distributed money and in-kind rewards to 20 youths who excelled in memorising Koranic verses.

Course in student counselling opens at community college

AMMAN (Petra) — A course in student counselling opened at Amman Community College Saturday. Nearly 100 men and women teachers from various parts of the country are attending the course, designed to orient them on ways of offering advice to students on future careers, tackling student social problems and other related subjects.

Lecturers will be speaking

about the guides' mission in the elementary, preparatory and secondary stages. Opening the course, the Ministry of Education's director of education Tihni Ra'fat stressed the importance of student guidance and called on the advisers to guide their students towards obtaining vocational training that is most suitable for their future in the light of their local community's needs.

Drug takers sentenced

AMMAN (Petra) — Four Jordanians have received military court sentences for trafficking in hashish and three others, for taking the drug.

Two of the convicted, Ghaled Abdul Fattah 'Amr and Ali Abdul Aziz will be imprisoned for seven years with hard labour and Sa'id

Al Soufi and Yusef Karajeh will be imprisoned for five years. Each of them will pay a JD 500 fine.

Also Hisham Al Masri, Ahmad Arar and Khalil Karkour will be imprisoned for six months and will pay JD 50 fine for taking the drug. The military governor Saturday endorsed the sentences.

Roll-over-list gains to be returned by Aug. 15

ZARQA (Petra) — August 15 has been fixed as a deadline for people to claim any amounts they paid for participating in the gambling roll-over-lists, according to an announcement by Zarqa Assistant District Governor Issa Mahmud.

He said that two firms deal-

ing in these lists, Al Hadaif and Happy End have been liquidated and therefore people who had received any sums of money for their participation in the firms' lists should return them as soon as possible to a special committee charged with liquidating the firms' assets.

Aqaba Railway Corporation raises phosphate transporting capacity

AQABA (Petra) — Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) this year raised to 2.5 million tonnes the amount of phosphate transported by rail from the mines in southern Jordan to Aqaba Port, according to ARC Director-General Sahl Hamzah. He said the railway's average annual capacity in 1979 and 1980 was 1.5 million tonnes, but due to an improvement in maintenance, technical performance and the availability of modern equipment and rail carriages, ARC was able to achieve good results.

Mr. Hamzah said that the ARC

plans to raise the capacity to four million tonnes by 1985.

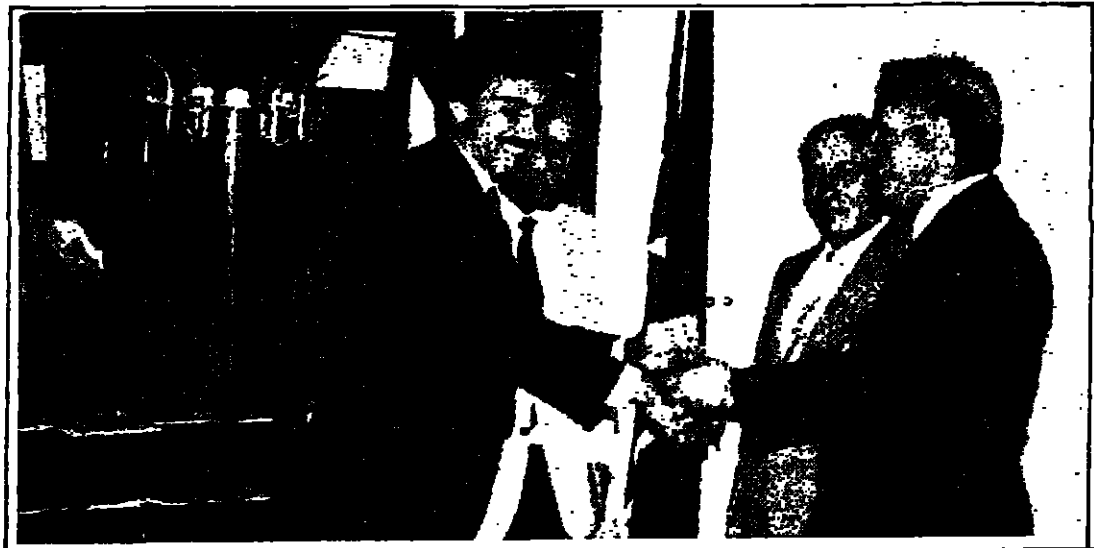
To achieve this goal, he said ARC will this month acquire 20 more trucks and will renovate the railway tracks between Ma'an and Batn Al Ghoul during this year. Furthermore, the ARC will introduce improvements to the railway signals system, will expand the Aqaba maintenance workshops by the end of 1984, and will introduce programmes for training cadres who will be employed at ARC's workshops. Mr. Hamzah explained.

By 1985, ARC will have completed a project for connecting

Wadi Al Abiyad phosphates mines with the main railway line going to Aqaba, he added.

ARC has plans for building a railway line for transporting goods and cereals from Aqaba to Amman and another for the transit of goods between Aqaba and neighbouring countries. Mr. Hamzah said.

He said that between now and 1984, ARC will complete the construction of housing units complete with their various utilities restaurants and parks for the benefit of its workers and employees.



Dr. Walid Al Turk (left) shakes hands with Dr. Adnan Badran as they exchange their respective universities' emblems in token of mutual cooperation.

Nebraska University assistant professor visits Yarmouk University

AMMAN (J.T.) — Assistant professor at the Faculty of Pharmacy in Nebraska University, Walid Al Turk Saturday conferred with Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran on ways of bolstering cooperation between the two universities in implementation of a bilateral agreement signed between them last year.

Under the agreement both uni-

versities will exchange visits by teachers and students, as well as expertise, publications and periodicals in medical and pharmaceutical-related subjects. It also provides for dispatching two Yarmouk University lecturers for higher studies at Nebraska University.

During the meeting, Dr. Badran emphasised the need for increas-

ing scientific cooperation between the two universities and said he was looking forward to the implementation of the bilateral agreement.

At the end of the meeting, which was held at Yarmouk University's liaison office here, Dr. Badran and Dr. Turk exchanged their universities' emblems in expression of mutual cooperation.

Charity managers' course opens

IRBID (Petra) — A four-day training course for managers of charitable societies in Irbid Governorate opened at Yarmouk University Saturday. The Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF) is organising the course designed to orient the participants on concepts of voluntary work, social development, team work in addition to fund-raising for financing social and voluntary projects and laws governing such activity.

Fifty people are attending this course which will be followed by three similar ones, also sponsored by QAJWF, in Ma'an, Amman and Karak.

The Karak six-day course will start on Saturday.

Logos book exhibit opens

AQABA (Petra) — Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) Director Ahmad Sharkas opened here Saturday an international book exhibition and sale on board the Ship M/V Logos International now docked at Aqaba port. He made a speech on the occasion outlining the development of this roving exhibition which sprung from Britain seven years ago and has been touring the world ever since. The audience saw films and photographs which feature the development of this exhibition and then toured the exhibition sections. Dr. Sharkas presented the exhibition with two Jordanian books as a gift.

Community college exam begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A general examination for Jordanian community colleges started throughout the country Saturday.

Nearly 11,847 students are taking the exam of whom 9,119 are sitting for the first time and the rest had failed in last year's examinations.

One hundred and sixty nine halls around the country have been assigned for these examinations.



Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris addresses the international meeting to study

ways of combating narcotics which opened in Amman Saturday. (Petra photo)

International meeting studies ways to combat narcotics

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives from 12 Arab states and the Interpol opened in Amman Saturday a series of meetings to discuss ways of combating narcotics in the Arab World. Opening the meetings which will last 12 days, Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris said that Jordan is doing all it can to protect the Arab society from crime and narcotics. "Harmful drugs are a menace to society and it requires concerted efforts

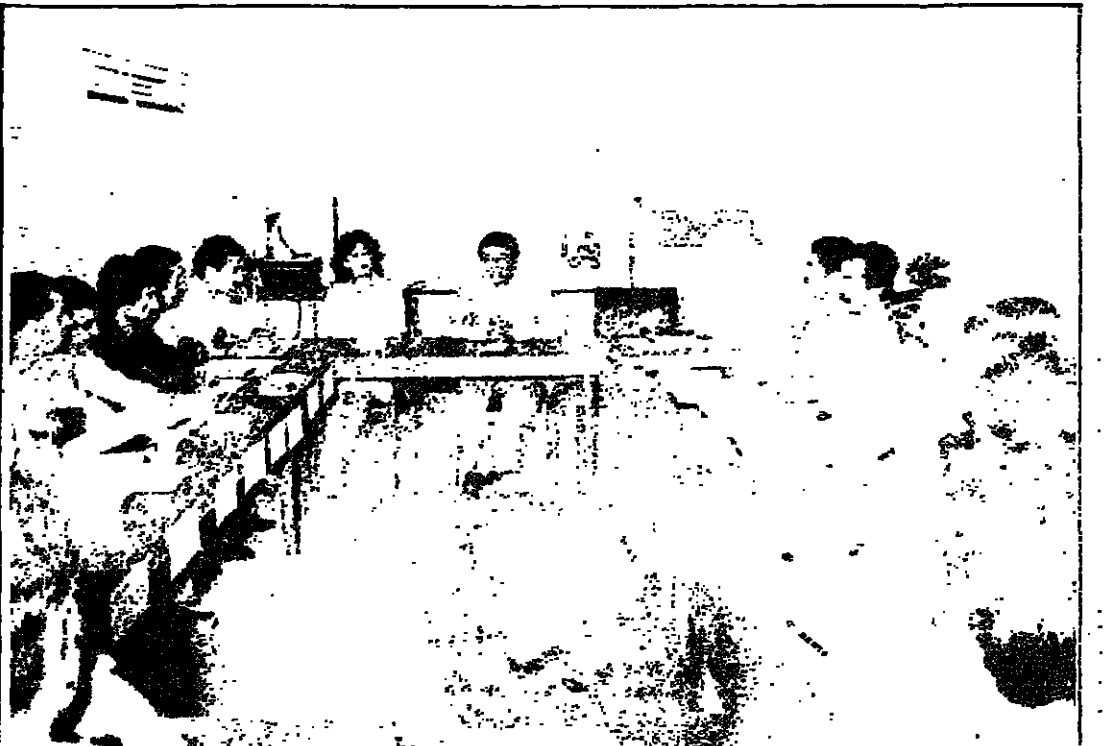
by all to confront this danger," Lt.-Gen. Idris said.

He told the meeting that Jordan is hosting the International Arab Bureau for Narcotics and is offering it all facilities and support to help it succeed in its endeavours. He expressed hope that the meetings will yield fruitful results.

Another speaker at the opening session was Brig. Youssef Gharaibeh who represents the International Arab Organisation for Social Defence Against Crime. The first seminar, was dedicated

to ways of protection against narcotics is expected to last two days. In the first meeting, participants reviewed four working papers presented by delegates from Syria and Jordan.

Delegates from Qatar, Syria, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Morocco, Kuwait, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, North Yemen and Jordan in addition, to representatives of international organisations including the Interpol are taking part.



25-day office training course opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A 25-day intermediate training course for employees in government and private sector offices started at the Institute of Public Administration in Amman Saturday.

According to the institute's Acting Director Abdullah 'Ulayyan, the 24 participants will be oriented on concepts of basic management,

administrative organisation, financial systems, personnel affairs and the purchase of office equipment.

The participants will also discuss several subjects and review studies pertaining to the new five-year development plan (1981-85), Dr. 'Ulayyan said.



PETRA PHOTO

Construction work to start on sports, Islamic complex in Marka

AMMAN (Petra) — Construction work on the Hamzah Ibn Abdul Muttaleb cultural, sports and Islamic centre will start on King Hussein's coronation anniversary on Aug. 11.

On the instructions of Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker to conduct a survey of the project's site, in

northern Marka a team from the Royal Engineers Corps visited the area Friday before embarking on preparations for the construction work. The compound will enclose a mosque, a public library, a lecture hall and playgrounds for various sports activities. The project, to be set up on 25 dunams presented by Amman Municipality, is expected to cost JD 3 million.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

Jordan Times

Under the smoke of war, a land grab speeds up

By David Blundy
reporting from the West Bank

WHILE THE initials of war—M60 tanks, F16 jets, RPG7 rocket-launchers—dominate the news in Israel, other initials loom over the Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. They are the initials of Plan RJ5. If, as Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem says, "under the smoke of the war in Lebanon, the Israelis are waging war on the West Bank," RJ5 is a potent weapon.

It is the biggest land-grab since the Israeli occupation in 1967. The plan, which is already being implemented, although it has not yet passed through the legal process, puts about a third of West Bank land under strict Israeli control—a vast tract from Ramallah to Bethlehem, from Jerusalem to the Jordan Rift, which includes five municipal towns and villages. The Bethlehem town clerk, who has seen the Israeli plans, says that 40 per cent of the area on the map of the West Bank is coloured yellow, which means it is for Jewish settlements or Israeli military use.

Fifty per cent is for agriculture, with strict controls on Arab buildings, and 10 per cent is for the development of Arab towns and villages.

Disastrous appropriation

"The most disastrous land appropriation ever," says Freij. "They are even proposing a road system in which the road is from 40 to 50 metres wide, but with extensions on each side of 150 metres. Clearly they do not want roads which are 350 metres wide. The only purpose is to prevent Arabs from building beside them."

The West Bank war is being waged briskly, with administrative and bureaucratic weapons, and with potentially more impact on the fate of the Palestinians than the bloody destruction of refugee camps in Lebanon.

There is military Law 973, for example, implemented by the West Bank civilian administrator, Menachem Milson, on June 9. It said that no West Bank municipality could bring money from any Arab source deemed hostile

to Israel (which is all of them except Egypt) without an Israeli permit. If permission is granted, the money must be placed in a bank account under the control of a seven-man Israeli committee.

No Arab money

The result of Law 973, Freij says, is simple: "No Arab government will give us money under such restrictions. Municipal functions will now cease. Forty per cent of my normal, day-to-day budget comes from Arab countries, and 100 per cent of my development budget. I have suspended all projects."

Other Israeli tactics on the West Bank continue as routine: eight mayors have now been dismissed; local councils have been suspended; mayors have been put under town arrest. Key supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation from most towns and villages were arrested in pre-emptive raids by the Israeli army at the beginning of the Lebanon war. The main Palestinian university, Birzeit, has shut down again. It has been closed for seven months so

far this academic year. Two new Israeli settlements were established near Bethlehem. Detentions for questioning, and arrests, have increased.

This unprecedented level of repression has created only the faintest international protest, and few demonstrations or public displays of revolt on the West Bank. But two incidents in Bethlehem last week could be the symptoms of an ominous pattern of violence.

Cycle of violence

Yaakov Kor, an Israeli, and an official in the Ministry of Works in Jerusalem, was buying cucumbers in the market in Bethlehem last Saturday, accompanied by his wife and children. Suddenly, without provocation or, as far as the authorities can tell, without specific motive other than hatred for Israelis, an Arab man rushed towards him through the crowd and shot him dead with a revolver. It was the first killing of an Israeli civilian in Bethlehem.

Mayor Freij condemned the crime. He talks of the "cycle of violence" caused by the war in

Lebanon, and the tragic repercussions it could have on the West Bank.

The cycle took another turn last week. A 23-year-old Arab, who had returned from Kuwait to see his family in the Bethlehem area for the Ramadan holiday, was found shot in the head about a mile from the new Jewish settlement of Efrat. It has all the appearances of a reprisal killing, said Freij.

Israeli strategy fails

Academics, journalists and professional people on the West Bank believe that the Israeli strategy will not have the results it was designed to produce. The attempt to wipe out the PLO, and the dismantling of the local systems of government, have not left a political void waiting for an Israeli system to fill it. Nor, surprisingly, they say, has it radicalised the Palestinians, or created anything more substantial than emotional support for the PLO.

— From The Sunday Times

Will the Arabs learn from Lebanon?

PERHAPS ONE of the most curious effects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is the way it highlighted the Israeli leaders' pattern of thinking. Generally speaking, countries resort to military action or escalate it when mediations or efforts to solve a dispute reach an impasse. Not so with the rulers of Israel; in fact, it is whenever negotiations seemed close to succeeding that Israel escalated its military action against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters entrenched in West Beirut.

The world was repeatedly told that the great obstacle in the way of a lasting Middle East peace is "the PLO's determination to destroy the state of Israel"; but when PLO leader Yasser Arafat signed a document accepting all United Nations resolutions relating to the Middle East problem his action received nothing but scorn from Israel. After the frantic diatribes were over, we were told by the U.S. that what was required from Mr. Arafat was a specific acceptance of U.N. Resolution 242, at a time when Israel itself contravenes this resolution by expanding its settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The world was also told that the obstacle to peace in Lebanon was the PLO presence in that country. But when the PLO accepted the

Arab peace plan to withdraw from Lebanon, Israel's reaction was to escalate its bombing raids on Beirut tacitly backed by America which refused to vote in the United Nations Security Council for a resolution to allow water and electricity to reach West Beirut.

This seems to suggest that neither Israel nor America is sincere in its call for a comprehensive Middle East peace.

If the PLO withdraws from Beirut to any number of Arab countries, before an agreement is reached for a specific timetable by which Israel would return occupied Arab lands to their rightful owners, then not only will the dream of self-determination and statehood elude the Palestinians once again through Israeli intransigence, but it will also be a matter of time before Israel uses the PLO presence in these Arab countries as an excuse to send its troops to occupy more Arab territories, and all, of course, with the political, financial and military backing of America.

The PLO and the Arab states must not fall prey to such a plot. The PLO's withdrawal from Beirut should only be within the framework, or under the guarantee, of an agreed peace treaty if more Arab blood is not to be spilt in the not too distant future.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Retaliation is necessary against the U.S.

The stand adopted by the United States on the United Nations Security Council resolution calling on Israel to lift its blockade of West Beirut expresses the extent of the enmity the U.S. administration harbours against the Arabs. This U.S. enmity no longer has respect for the simplest moral, human and cultural principles. The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Security Council did not even feel embarrassed for not voting for the Spanish draft resolution, which was approved by all council members, calling on Israel to lift its blockade of food and medicine going to West Beirut. The strange thing is that the U.S. ambassador blamed the shameful U.S. stand on members of the council alleging that they did not give her enough time to consult with her government.

This U.S. stand must alert the Arabs to the stark naked fact that U.S. hostility towards the Arabs stands at no limits at a time when the Arab region

opens its doors to U.S. interests and at a time when Arab assets are flooding U.S. banks. The United States has blessed the war of medicine and the war of food being launched by Israel against half a million people besieged in West Beirut. The United States is participating in this blockade in the same way it participated in the war of extermination by giving Israel weapons, planes and cluster bombs. This sort of war is the meanest because the first victims it claims are children and very old people.

Since this is the U.S. way of dealing with the Arabs, the Arabs must retaliate in the same way because they are threatened with inhuman and immoral U.S. practices. It is the Arabs' duty not to become intimidated by such U.S. practices. The Arab Nation must confront these practices strongly and firmly using whatever means its people possess.

Al Dustour: Washington is facing the final test

The Palestinian resistance movement's acceptance to leave Beirut stresses the fact that this decision stems from the Palestinian leadership's eagerness to save Beirut from destruction and to save innocent civilians from being exterminated by Israeli bombs and artillery. The Palestinian acceptance to take the fighters out of West Beirut means that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has taken a step forward to solve the Lebanese "crisis," which will come to an end with lifting the siege and the withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The PLO has put the United States to the final test in order to expose its intentions. The United States has stressed that the departure of the Palestinian fighters from West Beirut will be met with an Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territories. Will Washington respond to the PLO's

initiative by proving that it can get rid of the Zionist pressure? Will the United States end the Israeli invasion of Lebanon? Will the United States be satisfied with the departure of the Palestinian fighters and then turn its back on all its pledges and promises?

The United States has a chance to prove its honesty by approving the French-Egyptian draft resolution which is going to be formally submitted to the United Nations Security Council and which calls for the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people. If the United States vetoes the resolution, it will prove that Washington's hostility towards the PLO extends to the Palestinian people as a whole.

The departure of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon will not solve the problem. It will complicate it if Washington does not fulfil its promises and force Israel to withdraw.

A comfortable majority for Begin is highly probable if an election were held today

Begin's war rides him high at home

By Jeremy Clift
Reuter

TEL AVIV — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, riding on support for the war in Lebanon, has reinforced his shaky parliamentary majority and looks set to remain in power until 1985.

The Tehiya (renaissance) party signed agreement bringing the ultra-nationalist group into Mr. Begin's ruling coalition last Friday and the cabinet approved the move on Sunday.

The inclusion of Tehiya's three votes gives Mr. Begin an eight seat majority in the Knesset (parliament), with 64 supporters to 56 against. It represents a dramatic reversal in the 68-year-old premier's parliamentary position. In May, the country appeared to be heading for new general elections after Mr. Begin narrowly scraped through a no confidence motion by 58 votes to 57 in the 120 seat Knesset.

But since the start of the war in Lebanon, launched on June 6, the government has picked up the votes of the late Moshe Dayan's now disbanded party Telem along with the support of Tehiya.

In an interview last week with the newspaper Maariv, Mr. Begin said that the inclusion of Tehiya meant that the coalition could continue in office until the end of its parliamentary term in 1985.

Threat of early elections

But political sources said that, given the divisions within the five-party coalition, Mr. Begin was likely to use the threat of possible early elections to keep supporters in line.

The war has helped to strengthen Mr. Begin's standing in the country, with about three-quarters of the population fully behind the operation and its aims of putting the Galilee out of range of Palestinian rockets and securing the withdrawal of the Pales-

tine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from Lebanon.

Despite the objections of a vocal minority against the Lebanon invasion, professional pollsters agree that Mr. Begin's grouping would probably secure a comfortable majority if an election were held today.

But while there may be support for the overall aims of the war, what happens afterwards is a matter of dispute that could have been deepened by the new members who have joined the coalition.

Division over 'autonomy'

In particular, the inclusion of Tehiya and the former Telem members is likely to cause new divisions within the government on how to deal with the question of "autonomy" for the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

When it existed, Telem was in favour of the immediate intro-

duction of wide-ranging autonomy for the 1.3 million Palestinians of the occupied territories.

But Tehiya, to the extreme right-wing of the Knesset, is opposed to autonomy proposals included in the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt.

Apart from Mr. Begin's Likud grouping, the coalition is made up of two religious-based parties and Tami, which draws support from Israel's oriental Jews. On Friday, Tehiya signed an agreement accepting the main planks of the coalition's programme except on the autonomy issue.

An exchange of letters recognising the party's right to differ concerning the autonomy plan was circulated in the Knesset, when the house was asked to approve the cooption of Tehiya representative Professor Yuval Ne'eman to the cabinet.

Professor Ne'eman, a physicist, will be given the newly-created Ministry of Science and Development. Tehiya sources said he will

use his position to press for the development of science-oriented industries that would serve as the economic base for Jews settlement in the West Bank and Gaza.

Hardlines prevail

Tehiya has agitated for immediate annexation of the West Bank and has found most of its support among the militants of the Gush Emunim (faith bloc) organisation, which sees the West Bank as part of the God-given land of Israel, promised to the Jews in the Bible.

Tehiya's inclusion in the government is likely to strengthen the hand of the hardliners in the cabinet, led by Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. He has said that with the PLO's military bases in Lebanon destroyed, Israel can set about fostering a more "moderate", implicitly pro-Israeli Arab leadership in the occupied territories, and several pro-PLO mayors have been dismissed.

Rich but isolated from real power, western Canadians seek a breakaway state

Trudeau torn by separatists and antagonists

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau could have another separatist thorn in his side—a fledgling party that wants to turn Canada's resource-rich western provinces into a breakaway state.

The Western Canada Concept (WCC), which astounded political pundits when it won a provincial by-election in February, is certainly not a serious threat to the federal government. But its rise illustrates how isolated western Canadians feel from the seat of power in Ottawa.

Last week, in a formula reminiscent of the early days of the separatist *parti quebecois* in Canada's French-speaking pro-

vince, 600 WCC members decided independence was the only way to self-determination. But they also said voters would be asked to make a choice in a referendum. From such small beginnings sprung Rene Levesque's *parti quebecois* which gained power in the province in 1976.

The WCC, although a very long way from wielding the same political clout as the Quebec party, already boasts a star. He is Gordon Kesler, an oilman and part-time cowboy who is the party's sole voice in Alberta's legislature. For him there are two WCC targets—Mr. Trudeau and Peter Lougheed, the conservative premier of Alberta.

WCC resentment

The WCC resents Mr.

Trudeau's liberals holding power nationally on the strength of their support in Ontario and Quebec, and points out that the liberals do not have a single parliamentary seat west of the central city of Winnipeg.

At the WCC policy convention in Red Deer, Alberta, a big seller was a baseball cap bearing a crude caricature of Mr. Trudeau and the slogan "keep Alberta rat-free."

The western states, which hold most of Canada's oil, natural gas, wheat and uranium wealth, feel exploited and complain at having to pay high prices for goods manufactured in the industrial heartland of Quebec and Ontario.

Mr. Lougheed is a target for WCC attack because they say he is neglecting local agriculture and the all-important oil industry

while busying himself with national politics. Internal squabbles abounded at the WCC convention with Mr. Kesler claiming federalist agitators must have infiltrated it.

When Mr. Kesler captured the seat of Olds-Didsbury in February, farmers in the small Alberta community whooped with joy and hurled their cowboy hats into the air.

Political impotence

The protest vote that brought the first western separatist seat in any province was, according to the Edmonton Journal, "the symptom of a fundamentally sick national political system that has consigned

Alberta to political impotence in Ottawa."

Now, with the Canadian economy in its deepest recession since the 1930s, the WCC hopes to tap a sympathetic vein among struggling farmers and small businessmen.

Provincial elections are expected in Alberta this autumn and the western Canada concept leaders think that if they smooth out their internal differences they could offer a viable opposition.

"The sad fact is," commented the Toronto globe and mail after the election, "there are few alternatives to the WCC for those angry voters who are fed up with almost everything and want to vent their frustration at the polls."



REFUGEE CAMPS destroyed, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) schools, clinics and offices destroyed or damaged, an emergency relief programme for up to 175,000 Palestinians over six months costing \$39 million, tens of thousands displaced and a reconstruction programme that could take years and millions of dollars. These are the consequences of the war in Lebanon for Palestine refugees in Lebanon and UNRWA.

Emergency aid

As the extent of the needs became known, UNRWA put into effect emergency plans for providing health and relief services to the refugees and UNRWA's

Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck ordered emergency supplies to be purchased in Europe and be airlifted to Beirut. These included 50,000 blankets, 216,000 tins of corned beef and 30,000 bars of soap. These supplies were later diverted to Cyprus as the result of the closing of Beirut airport.

UNRWA's food stocks in Lebanon and those at other UNRWA warehouses in Damascus, Amman, Jerusalem and Gaza were made available for the emergency programme. Normal ration distribution to refugees in Jordan and Syria was halted.

The initial distribution of relief supplies of displaced refugees began in Beirut on June 13 to some 4,000 civilians displaced in south Lebanon and around

Beirut. About 300 displaced refugees had reached Tripoli in northern Lebanon but there was no contact between UNRWA's Beirut office and the Tripoli office so temporary responsibility for services in Tripoli and later the Bekaa valley area was assigned to UNRWA's Damascus field office.

By 18 June, 15,000 displaced Palestine refugees in Beirut and the Bekaa valley had received help. The number of displaced refugees in Tripoli had risen to 640 and there were reports of about 200 in Damascus.

Offers of cash and commodities for the emergency relief programme began pouring in from gov-

ernments and voluntary agencies. These included, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, OXFAM (U.K.), the Norwegian Refugee Council, World Vision (U.S.), Christian Aid (U.K.), Radda Barnen (Sweden) and help has been provided by UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

First convoys

On June 20 the first convoy of relief supplies left Beirut and was able to reach Sidon. Several other convoys followed and mobile ration distribution teams were set

up. The first UNRWA officials into the south from Beirut found Ein Al Hilweh camp totally destroyed, the former home of more than 25,000 registered Palestine refugees.

On June 22 UNRWA's Jerusalem office obtained permission from the Israeli government to start providing relief in South Lebanon. A party of three staff members entered South Lebanon from Israel on June 23 to carry out an assessment of damage and needs. They found UNRWA's area office in Tyre and distribution centre seriously damaged, the warehouse destroyed and the transport fleet damaged.

In Rashidieh camp, former home to 15,000, about two-thirds of the refugee homes were destroyed and UNRWA buildings badly damaged. In Al Buss, half the refugee homes were destroyed and in Burj Al Shamali camp, more than a third of refugee homes destroyed.

The first convoy of relief supplies from Jerusalem with 10 vehicles left at on the morning of July 1. A second convoy reached Tyre on July 3 and other will follow. Some of the food in the convoys is being sent on to Sidon as the Beirut office has insufficient stocks to supply the Sidon area. Stocks in Beirut have been run

down with no means of replenishment.

Taking into account only refugees living in camps and the number of refugee houses destroyed, UNRWA has estimated that there are at least 47,000 homeless refugees in the Sidon and Tyre areas, including 12,000 from Damour. However, as many Palestine refugees in South Lebanon were living outside the camps as inside them. Most of the 47,000 displaced from camps and the displaced non-camp residents are still in the area, living in orange groves, schools, abandoned buildings. But several thousands have fled north to the Bekaa valley and to the Tripoli and Beirut areas.

A history of upheaval
The recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon is only one of a series of

upheavals that have disrupted the lives of Palestine refugees in Lebanon over the past eight years. In 1974, Nabatieh camp in the south was destroyed and thousands of refugees fled because of Israeli air and sea attacks in the south. During the 1975-76 civil war, two refugee camps near Beirut - Jisr Al Basha and Dekwaneh/Tell Za'atar - were destroyed and thousands of refugees moved south to the Damour area - now again displaced by the fighting.

In 1978 some 70,000 registered refugees were displaced when the Israeli army invaded the south. And for the past three years there have been continuing clashes between various armed groups in Beirut, Sidon and Tripoli.

-- UNRWA feature

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SPORTS

Wanderers saved

WOLVERHAMPTON, England (R) — Wolverhampton Wanderers, one of Britain's most famous football clubs, were saved from extinction Friday night.

Alastair Jones, the receiver called in four weeks ago, told a news conference he had accepted an offer from a consortium of businessmen to take over the second-division club which is £2.5 million (\$4.3 million) in debt.

The consortium is led by former Wolverhampton and Northern Ireland player Derek Dougan. The English Football League

had ruled that any rescuer of the 105-year-old club had to put down £2 million (\$3.5 million).

Deputy receiver Alan Adam said the deal had been struck after nine and a half hours but would not disclose how much was involved.

Wolves, founder members of the Football League and three times first division champions in the 1950's, plunged into trouble when falling attendances coincided with the building of a massive new stand.

Barry Sheene in satisfactory condition

NORTHAMPTON, England (R) — Former world champion Barry Sheene of Britain, badly injured in a crash on Wednesday while practising for Sunday's British Motor Cycle Grand Prix at Silverstone, "slept well with his condition this morning still satisfactory," according to a Northampton hospital spokesman.

Dutch rider Jack Middleburg, also involved in the three-bike, accident, "had a good night with his condition improving a little," the spokesman added.

Hong Kong's gamblers end another record horse racing season

HONG KONG (R) — Hong Kong's gamblers have just completed another record horse racing season, paying out 10.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.8 billion) in pursuit of winners.

The turnover works out at nearly 17 million dollars (\$3 million) a race, higher than anywhere else in the world.

They are figures which go some way towards justifying the saying that they Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club tops the list of important institutions in this British colony. To take away horse racing from this free enterprise society would eliminate the chance of making a quick million, just about everyone's dream here.

And the government's social welfare programme would suddenly come under strain. Its cut from direct taxation on horse-race gambling for the season just ended was 930 million Hong Kong dollars (\$163 million).

The only way to bet is through the windows of the Jockey Club's tote monopoly, good news for local charities and community organisations, because by law that's where the profits must go.

Sudden rain washed out the traditional last-day fling at Happy Valley, one of the colony's two

racecourses, leaving the Jockey Club to finish the season on another charitable note—giving away thousands of unsold cooked chicken legs.

Hardened gamblers among Hong Kong's 5.2 million Chinese satisfy their betting instincts during racing's summer break by taking 64-kilometre boat trips to the Portuguese colony of Macao, where there are casinos and horse trotting races, both banned in Hong Kong.

Critics of horse racing say that the horses, in their air-conditioned stables, live a lot better than many of the colony's population. There are about 750,000 people living in tin-hut shanty towns in the hills around Hong Kong.

But with a big win on the horses being one of the quickest ways to get out of a tin hut and into a private flat, the anti-gambling lobby is not making much progress.

There are more than 120 off-course betting centres and people who cannot get there telephone bets to the Jockey Club.

Capacity 35,000 crowds are guaranteed at Happy Valley and at the ultra-modern shatin course, arguably the most modern in the world.

Dancing Rocks wins Nassau Stakes at Goodwood

GOODWOOD, England (R) — Dancing Rocks, owned by Sir Philip Oppenheimer, won the Nassau Stakes for three-year-olds and upwards fillies run over one and a quarter miles here Saturday.

The favourite, Time Charter, owned by R. Barnett was second. American-bred Triple Tipple owned by Fittocks Stud Limited third, and Mrs. P. Harris's Sing Softly finished fourth of eleven runners.

Pat Eddery rode Dancing Rocks, Billy Newnes Time Charter, Steve Cather Triple Tipple and Lester Piggott Sing Softly. Distances: Two lengths and one and a half lengths.

Dancing Rocks a bay filly by Green Dancer out of Croda Rossa by Grey Sovereign trained by Harry Wragg at Newmarket. The race was worth a total of £41,050 (\$73,890) with Sir Philip Oppenheimer winning £26,124 (\$47,025).

Ireland's Junior remains top at West German Golf Open

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Ireland's Christy O'Connor Junior remained at the top of the leaders' board but found himself joined by three companions in the third round of the West German Open Golf Championship Saturday.

O'Connor, who led by one-stroke overnight, slumped to a 74 for a three-round total of 211, five under par.

Three Britons, Mark Thomas, Bill Longmuir and Warren Humphreys, finished the day on the same total after scoring 73, 70 and 71 respectively.

Of the leaders, only Longmuir and Humphreys found the rain to their liking. But Longmuir, after collecting five birdies, lost his chance of the outright lead when he dropped a stroke at the 16th.

Humphreys, who had two birdies and an eagle in three holes to be out in 34, took 37 to come back.

Another Irishman, Eamonn Darcy, moved into second place one stroke behind the leaders with a workmanlike 71 while defending champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany (69) and Britain's Tony Jacklin (70) are handily placed on 213.

Testu Yamamoto: 82-year-old Japanese Ude-Zumo master

TOKYO (R) — The master of the Japanese martial art of Ude-Zumo (arm wrestling) is a tiny, bespectacled 82-year-old dentist who routinely, without the slightest appearance of effort, crushes opponents one-third his age.

"Powerful men don't always win an arm wrestling match, you can beat them with technique," says Tetsu Yamamoto, founder and chairman of the Japan arm wrestling association.

Mr. Yamamoto, who still works as a dentist in suburban Tokyo, says he has developed 48 techniques with which to quash his opponents, some of them huge, muscular Sumo wrestlers and high ranked judo experts.

He recalls the day 70 years ago when a school teacher first introduced him to Ude-Zumo as a means of keeping warm before the start of lessons. Later his inability to beat his larger classmates gave him the inspiration to persevere with what has become a life-long passion.

The development of the official heavy duty table used by contestants took 20 years to perfect to accommodate the Japanese physique, Mr. Yamamoto says.

"We have raised the level of the Ude-Zumo from a strength contest to a modern sport, combining speed and technique," says the master, whose rock-hard forearms seem too big for his 1.5 metres, 62 kilos frame.

As a leader of the sport in Japan, Mr. Yamamoto promotes Ude-Zumo as an activity for all ages, firmly believing in both its physical and spiritual value.

"Ude-Zumo is a fighting sport, but it keeps you strong in body and mind forever," he says.

The Japanese form of arm wrestling differs from its often alcohol-inspired western counterpart in two main respects: The Japanese contestant is, without exception, sober and he is permitted to move his elbow freely. Mr. Yamamoto says the elbow-free style was adopted because of the risk of bone fracture with the

elbow-fixed style and because it forces the contestant to exercise every part of his body.

"In an elbow free match, the contenders are forced to use both arms and legs. They fight with their right hand, the left hand is used to grip the edge of the table and the feet to grip the floor to brace," he said.

Every Saturday, members of Mr. Yamamoto's association meet in their Tokyo dojo, or practice hall for a training session.

"We usually play about 50 matches during the two-and-a-half hour training session. Of course, there is also a 10 minute tea break," said Mitsuo Hatakeyama, who at 42 is one of the top ranking arm wrestlers.

The members, aged from 12 to 60, wear white jackets and trousers with a coloured belt to indicate their degree of mastery, not unlike the judo uniform.

The wrestlers, both standing, face each other across a one metre wide table, their right hands gripping, their elbows about 30 cm. apart.

The average contest is over in 10 seconds, few last more than a minute.

Mr. Hatakeyama played an exhibition match with Mr. Yamamoto during a television programme for the aged recently and admits without shame that he was beaten by the man 40 years his senior.

Among the regular participants in the Saturday training session are two deaf and dumb school-boys.

The training is becoming particularly intense in preparation for the annual promotion examinations in Ude-Zumo, which will be held in Tokyo this month and which are expected to attract 800 contestants.

As usual, the proceedings will be watched over by the dimming presence of the master who has ensured that the Yamamoto name continues to be a force in Ude-Zumo.

His son, Masato, 41, is among the highest ranking arm wrestlers in the national association, and two grandsons, Tatsuya, 17, and Tetsuya 14, already show great promise.

Americans determined to consolidate early lead at swimming championships

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (R) — The main attraction at the fourth World Swimming Championships, the swimming itself, begins Sunday with the Americans determined to consolidate their early lead in the medals table.

Tracie Ruiz, 19, won the first gold Friday with a sparkling display in the solo section of the synchronised swimming.

Her racing team-mates, robbed of the chance to demonstrate their mettle in the 1980 Moscow Olympics due to the U.S. boycott, are out to maintain their dominance of the sport since the third championships in West Berlin in 1978.

Head coach Mark Schubert told a press conference at the team hotel Friday night that he expected at least five world records to fall during the week.

His top stars were cautiously confident about their chances, while expressing complete satisfaction with the climate and facilities in Guayaquil.

Rowdy Gaines, 100 and 200 metres freestyle world record holder, seemed sure conditions were right to better his own times of 49.36 and 1:48.93. "These are the world championships. If you can't go faster here, where can you? This is the big one," said the 23-year-old from Florida.

Gaines took six months off last year and has come back in almost unbeatable form. "In the spring

and summer I've swum my fastest times, so the retirement hasn't affected my swimming."

Tennessee all-rounder Tracy Caulkins, 19, was equally positive about her prospects. Four years on from her overwhelming dominance of the West Berlin competition where she carried off five golds and a silver.

Her main challenge will come from East Germans Ute Geweniger, 100 metres breaststroke and 200 metres medley world record-holder, and Petra Schneider.

"World records fall when you win, and I'm here to do just that," she said. "I don't feel Geweniger's times are beyond me. It's not unrealistic to believe I can beat her."

Butterfly specialist Mary Meagher refused to write off the opposition, although she probably has less to worry about than her team-mates. "In 1979 nobody had heard of me... someone new can pop up at any moment."

Meagher, 17, said: "I'm looking forward to showing the world at last what I can do." She holds the world records for 100 and 200 metres butterfly at present and was certain she could break them when she swims in four days' time.

Steve Lundquist, who set a 100 metres breaststroke world record in the U.S. trials, said his strongest competition would come from

team-mate John Moffet, in the absence of Bill Barrett.

In the diving, the United States also look set for victory if they continue with their early form.

Megan Neyer and Christina Seufert qualified for the final of the women's springboard Friday finishing first and second in the elimination round.

Although they got through by a 12-point margin from third-placed Dzana Tsurinikova of the Soviet Union, they start from scratch again in the final for which 12 of the original 27 competitors qualify. The elimination round continues Saturday.

Spain, venue for '86 championships

The fifth World Swimming Championships will be held in Spain in 1986, Robert Helnick, Secretary-General of the International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA) said Saturday.

A FINA board meeting decided on Spain against other contenders Zurich, Montreal and Indianapolis, he said.

No decision has been taken on whether the championships will take place in Madrid or Barcelona, which will depend on the view of Spain's national federation, he added.

Previous championships were held in Belgrade in 1973, Cali, Colombia, in 1975 and West Berlin in 1978.

Navratilova struggles against injury, loses to fellow American Jaeger

SYDNEY (R) — Martina Navratilova, struggling against injury, lost 1-6, 6-3, 6-2 to fellow American Andrea Jaeger in the third round of the Australian women's indoor tennis championship here Saturday.

The world number one grimaced with pain several times in the last two sets and appeared to have difficulty reaching some shots.

Navratilova aggravated the injury during her three sets win over West German Bettina Bunge Friday.

"I just don't know what it is -- I felt I could run alright but I had no power in my shots," Navratilova said.

"I was having trouble bending

to get to shots and when I stretched I felt pain going up my legs and back," she added after what was only her second defeat this year.

The injury, at first thought to be a pulled leg muscle but now considered a pinched nerve in the back, could keep Navratilova out of Sunday's final.

She can still qualify in spite of the defeat because of the tournament's round-robin format.

West German Sylvia Hanika—the only other player to beat Navratilova this year—went down to American Chris Evert-Lloyd in a tough three setter.

Hanika, who beat Navratilova in the women's indoor Grand Prix finals in New York in March was

beaten 2-6, 6-3, 6-3 as Lloyd booked her place in the final.

Hanika, looking for her first win over the American, appeared to be well on top after taking the first set but the former world's number one fought back to take the second set and clinched an exciting match in the third set after five breaks of service.

Results: Andrea Jaeger (U.S.) beat Martina Navratilova (U.S.) 1-6, 6-3, 6-2

Evoanne Goolagong (Australia) beat Andrea Leand (U.S.) 6-3, 6-4

Chris Evert-Lloyd (U.S.) beat Sylvia Hanika (West Germany) 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Lendl confident after disposing of Chile's Hans Gildemeister

NORTH CONWAY, New Hampshire (R) — Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat Chile's Hans Gildemeister, 6-2, 6-1 and Mel Purcell upset fourth-seeded Eliot Teltscher, 6-3, 6-4 Saturday in the third round of a \$200,000 men's Grand Prix tennis tournament.

"It will be a fast win," Lendl had confidently told reporters before the match. "I'm going to play golf

after and I'm going to win something like 6-2, 6-2."

Lendl left little doubt about the outcome as he allowed Gildemeister to hold just two service games in a 32-minute opening set. He improved on that performance as he allowed the Chilean only nine points in the 21-minute second set, during which Lendl served 10 aces.

Other third-round results:

Victor Pecci (Paraguay) beat Freddie Sauer (South Africa) 7-6, 4-6, 3-2. Sauer defaulted in third set.

Peter McNamara (Australia) beat Henri Laconte (France) 6-4, 6-7, 7-5.

Jose Higueras (Spain) beat Eddie Dibbs (U.S.), 6-4, 6-2. Fernando Luna (Spain) beat Claudio Panatta (Italy), 7-6, 6-1.

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The United Nations office in Amman announces the need for two well experienced bilingual typists to work in the office of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Salary will be commensurate with the successful candidate's qualifications, experience and the result of tests.

Candidates should apply in person, with written proof of their qualifications and experience, on Monday Aug. 9, 1982 at the United Nations Personnel Office in Amman, located near Almanar Hotel. During working hours, from 08:00 hrs until 13:00 hrs Tel. 68171

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FIRAS CIRCLE - JABAL AL HUSSEIN

Fed cuts lending rate to 11%

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Central Bank has cut its principal lending rate for the second time in two weeks, a move that could boost the ailing American economy by adding momentum to a recent downward trend in interest rates.

Two smaller banks, Mellon of Pittsburgh and Southwest of St. Louis, immediately announced they were lowering their prime rate from 15.5 per cent to 15 per cent and larger banks were expected to follow suit shortly.

The Federal Reserve Board Friday said that, starting Monday, it will drop its discount interest fee on direct loans to commercial banks to 11 per cent from 11.5 per cent.

The higher rate had been in effect only since July 20, when it was cut from 12 per cent.

The discount rate has not been this low since November 1980, when it was raised to 12 per cent from 11 per cent.

Friday's decision, taken by a unanimous vote of the board's governors, follows by only a few days a drop to 15.5 per cent from

16 per cent in the prime interest rate charged by most major U.S. banks to their biggest corporate borrowers.

That rate fell from 16.5 per cent in the past two weeks.

The high U.S. interest rates have been blamed for causing the current recession, now in its 12th month, and for holding up recovery.

Over the past year some private economists have accused the Federal Reserve of pursuing too tight a monetary policy which has kept interest rates artificially high.

But in recent statements, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker has said the central bank will adopt a more flexible monetary policy to accommodate the economy during troubled times.

The Fed said the vote to cut the discount rate was 4-0. Three central bank governors were absent.

The Federal Reserve said it was cutting the discount rate "in light of (declining) market interest rates and relatively restrained money and credit growth."

Discount rate cuts frequently precede reductions in other inter-

est rates. Shortly after the Fed reduced the discount rate on July 20, most major U.S. banks dropped their prime rates, which they charge their best customers, to 15.5 per cent from 16 per cent.

Market analysts believe Saturday's action could pave the way for additional cuts in banks' prime rates next week.

But despite the recent declines, some private economists such as former presidential economic adviser Mr. Alan Greenspan and Wall Street forecaster Mr. Henry Kaufman feel that interest rates will start rising again in the autumn.

They say heavy borrowing by the U.S. Treasury will take up much of the funds available and force businesses to bid up interest rates to compete for the remaining capital.

If this turns out to be the case, rising interest rates could dampen or abort the modest economic recovery that most experts in and out of government are predicting for the second half of this year.

Oil glut doubles UAE expected deficit

ABU DHABI (R) — Reduced oil exports in a glutted world market have almost doubled the United Arab Emirates (UAE) expected budget deficit for 1982 to four billion dirhams (\$1.1 billion), the official Emirates News Agency said Saturday.

It quoted a senior finance ministry official as saying the estimated deficit was calculated on the basis

of oil income for the first half of the year, indicating that the deficit could grow if oil exports fell further in the second half.

The UAE announced in March a budget of 22.6 billion dirhams (\$6.2 billion) for 1982, 15 per cent lower than last year. This year's deficit was then estimated at 2.3 billion dirhams (\$640 million).

The UAE, which depends almost solely on oil for revenue,

cut daily oil production by 300,000 barrels to one million in April under a formula agreed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) fixing the group's total output at 17.5 million barrels per day in an attempt to defend prices.

Price differentials of UAE high-quality crudes were reduced by about one dollar a barrel.

U.S. agricultural leaders urge long-term grain deal with USSR

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's decision to seek a one-year extension of an agreement on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union drew little enthusiasm from mid-west farmers and looked like stoking fresh anger among his European allies.

The decision he announced Friday struck a balance between a policy of retaliating against Moscow because of what he calls its role in the imposition of martial law in Poland in December and his desire to help agricultural exports.

Mr. Reagan, whose sanctions against the Soviet Union after the Polish crackdown in December included suspension of talks for a new long-term grain sales agreement, told U.S. officials to work for a one-year extension of a pact that expires on September 30.

Although he said he might authorize Moscow to buy more than the current ceiling of six million to eight million tonnes of grain, most agricultural leaders said more action was needed to open up the Soviet grain market to cash-hungry U.S. farmers.

They are carrying big surpluses at a time of depressed prices and high interest rates.

"We are going to push for a new long-term agreement with higher minimums," said Mr. Carl Schwenen, executive vice-president of the National Association of Wheat Growers.

Other farm leaders expressed a similar view. Mr. Bruce Hawley, a senior official of the American Farm Bureau, said farmers would be better off if there were no formal government role in the export of grain to the Soviet Union.

But Mr. William Mullins, president of the National Corn Growers Association, which Mr. Reagan will address on Monday during a visit to Des Moines, Iowa, called the announcement positive and constructive.

In Moscow, Western diplomats said the Soviet Union, facing its fourth consecutive poor harvest, was likely to welcome the move which would help ease some of its acute grain shortages.

But Mr. Reagan's decision seemed likely to prompt renewed criticism from the Western allies of U.S. trade policy towards the Soviet Union.

European governments have already said it is not fair for the United States to sell grain to the Soviet Union while Mr. Reagan tries to stop them from exporting equipment and technology for a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

In a statement Friday and at a news conference on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said selling grain would help to drain hard currency away from the Soviet Union. But selling it equipment for the pipeline would give it hard currency from resulting gas sales and help its military programmes.

Norwegian crown could be devalued

OSLO (R) — The Norwegian crown, whose exchange rate has been squeezed upwards by a rising U.S. dollar, could be devalued by about three per cent under a revised system of currency weighting effective from Monday, the Bank of Norway said Saturday.

Mr. Hermod Skaanland, deputy president of the central bank,

told reporters the decision to change the weighting system was not a devaluation in the strict sense of the term.

But he said that in the short term "the adjustments of the weighting counts could have the effect of a three per cent devaluation if other factors remained constant."

The net effect of the adjust-

ments would be a slight rise in import prices while Norwegian export industries, suffering from high production costs and rises in the value of the crown, would benefit from the measures, he added.

The current market value of the Norwegian crown is 6.43 to the U.S. dollar.

Wage and price freeze in New Zealand draws wide dismay

SYDNEY (R) — New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's unexpected decision to impose a year-long wage and price freeze on the country has dismayed industry, trade unions and economists.

But it has pleased New Zealand's heavily subsidised and politically powerful farmers, who were pressuring Mr. Muldoon to end the erosion of government price-support measures because of rising inflation.

The move surprised New Zealanders and has raised a series of questions about future economic policy and the political future of both the government and Mr. Muldoon himself.

Economists in Wellington told Reuters that while the freeze is a politically expedient cosmetic action against a 17 per cent inflation rate, it will do nothing to resolve the long-term structural problems facing New Zealand's economy.

They said it returns the economy to the straightjacket which Mr. Muldoon had been

slowly loosening over the past seven years and throws open the question of future economic policy.

In announcing the freeze on June 22, Mr. Muldoon described inflation as the number one enemy, and said New Zealand's rate of price increases was well above the average elsewhere.

The move followed an unsuccessful government attempt to negotiate a wage control package with trade unions.

Mr. Muldoon said farmers' support prices would be pegged at current levels, apart from some increases to dairy producers. Farming still accounts for some 70 per cent of export income.

The measures are regarded as the toughest ever introduced by a New Zealand government, and are an attempt to squeeze inflation out of a declining economy which has been hard hit by the world recession and the farm policy of the European Community.

Economists are now eagerly awaiting the government's 1982-83 budget, which is well behind

schedule but with the date of parliamentary delivery to be fixed in the next few weeks.

Mr. Brian Easton, director of the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research, said: "Until we see the budget, we don't have any idea what direction economic policy is taking. It will provide some of the answers but will probably not deal with long-term strategy."

Some economists say the freeze will not work unless the opportunity is taken for fundamental and sweeping economic reforms, particularly moves that will stimulate growth and increase competition.

But Mr. Len Bayliss, a private consultant and former chief economist at the Bank of New Zealand, said he does not expect the budget to point to a new path for the troubled economy.

He said his belief is based on the fact that Mr. Muldoon is facing a further two years in power with the slimmest of parliamentary majorities—one seat.

Mr. Bayliss said that Mr. Muldoon, a pugnacious and astute politician, could be looking for a confrontation with angry trade unions as an excuse to call an early

general election in an effort to improve his position.

The unions, with a poor image in an essentially rural nation, do not want a fight but might be left with no option because the timing of the freeze just ahead of the traditional annual wage round will mean a two-year wage standstill.

Mr. Muldoon promised substantial tax cuts in the budget to offset this and much will depend on the measures he reveals.

Mr. Muldoon has to face the annual meeting of the ruling National Party from July 30 to August 3. Mr. Easton said he would benefit from having announced an electorally popular budget the previous day.

The prime minister's interventionist philosophy is at odds with the free-market ideas of the conservative National Party although it has so far been unable to find anyone to replace him.

Mr. Easton said that if the budget compounds the politically adverse effect of the freeze, he would expect it to be delayed until after the conference.

He added that economists had been surprised and dismayed at the reversal in economic policy, which had gone against most of

the advice available to Mr. Muldoon, who is also finance minister.

But Mr. Muldoon has an acute sense of survival which has been amply demonstrated during his seven years in power. One political analyst said that if he lost the rural vote assured by the freeze's positive effects on farm profitability, he could easily lose power to the opposition Labour Party.

But other sectors have given him notice they are not altogether happy with recent events.

The president of the New Zealand Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Allan Williams, said his organization was against freezes but had given Mr. Muldoon its support provided further steps were taken to improve the economic outlook.

"We have told the prime minister we will be watching his budget closely. Our support is conditional on what he does in the weeks ahead," Mr. Williams said.

Industry's concern is over the continued distortion of the economy caused by the farming subsidies, estimated at more than one billion dollars (\$740 million) in the 1981-82 fiscal year to the end of March, when the overall budget deficit was some two bil-

lion dollars (\$1.48 billion).

Mr. Bayliss noted that there is increasing pressure for a new market-related economic policy which would concentrate resources on internationally competitive industries.

Such a policy is seen as capable of reducing unemployment, now between six and seven per cent, lowering inflation and easing the current account balance of payments deficit which was 1.2 billion dollars (\$886 million) in 1981-82.

In the meantime, Mr. Muldoon is pressing ahead with his "think big" programme of economic development of foreign-financed energy related industries.

This will increase external debt to well above the six billion dollar (\$4.4 billion) total at the end of fiscal 1981-82 in March but should, in the long term, ease New Zealand's heavy reliance for economic growth on the productive but inconsistent farm sector.

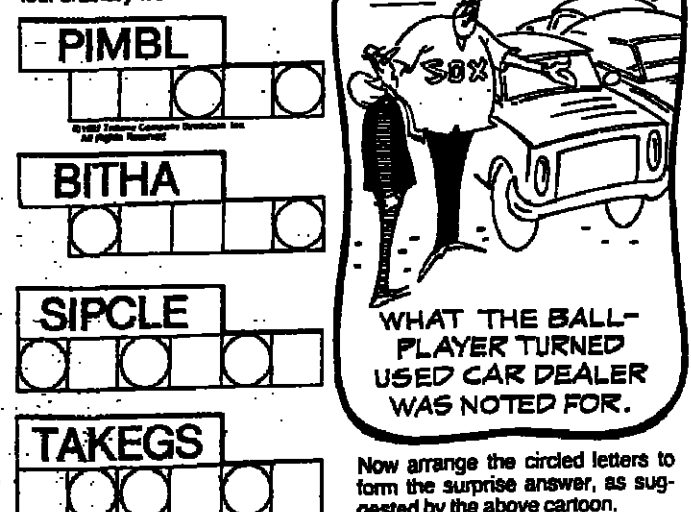
The gross domestic product grew by four per cent in 1981-82 after a 0.8 per cent fall the previous year. The rise was based on rural output boosted by two years of unusually good weather, and growth in the current year is forecast to slow to one per cent.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

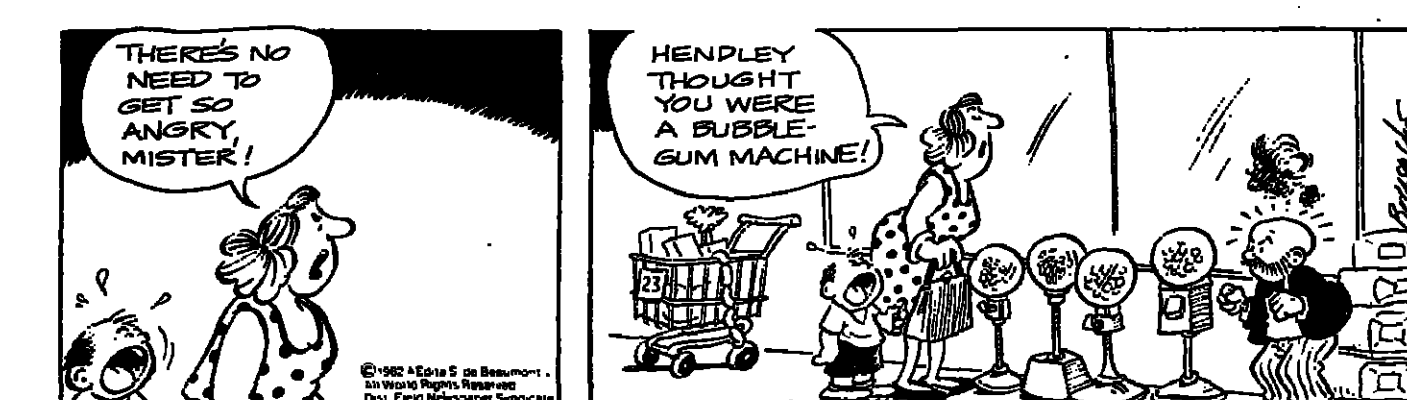


Answer: HIS (Answers tomorrow)
Saturday's Jumble: GUILT UNCLE ABOUND EYFUL
Answer: One is being pointlessly frank when speaking this way—BLUNTLY

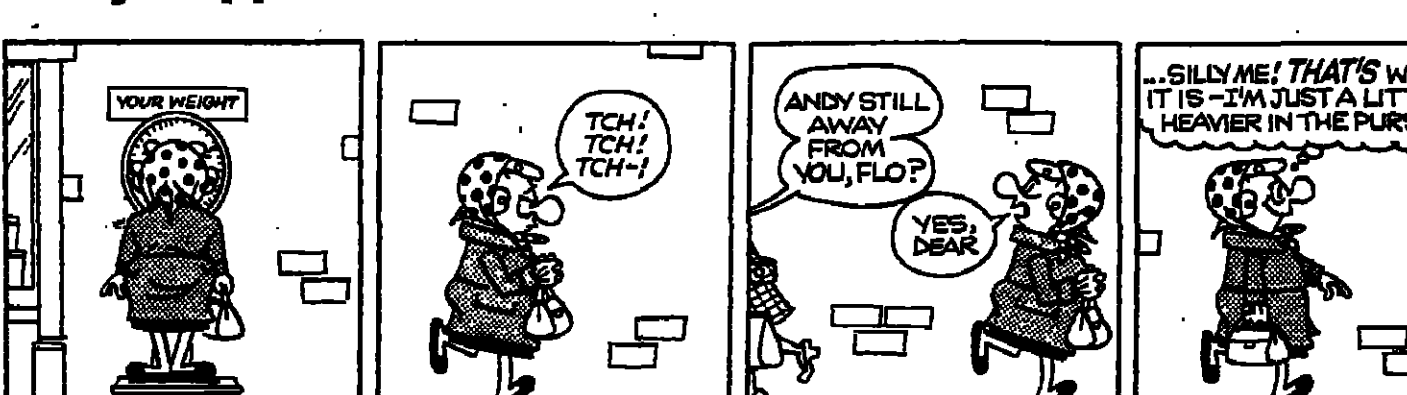
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 1, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can now clearly see that the excellent aspects of this time of the year are able to give you a push in the right direction. Develop a philosophy that brings contentment.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are full of creativity and can now plan the future wisely. Get in touch with persons you like and exchange views.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can study future goals wisely now and build the right foundation for them. Avoid being extravagant with your money.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Attend the services of your choice that are inspirational. Later contact good friends and make future plans.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan how to gain your personal aims. An expert can help you expand on some fine ideas you have.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day for visiting friends and expressing your true personality. Sidestep one who has an eye on your assets.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contact friends who can help you in the future. Make sure you follow your intuition which is accurate now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Look to an influential person you know for the right answer to a problem you have. Strive for harmony with family members.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to visit clever persons who can help you further your career. Take it easy in the evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find new avenues through which to prosper in the future. Confer with persons who can help advance your growth.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your intuition is working perfectly now and should be heeded. Make long-range plans for the future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Fine day for making new arrangements so a project you are working on can be successful. Express contentment.

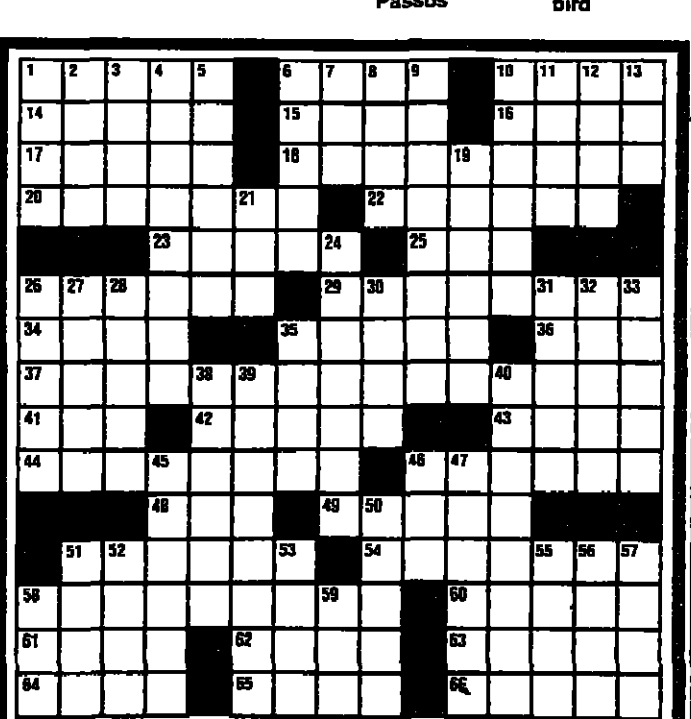
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Ideal day to do something thoughtful for those who have been loyal to you in the past. A time to follow your intuition.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to make an important contribution to society, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can afford. Teach early in life to strive for harmony and avoid forcefulness. Sports are a must here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Madeline Miller

ACROSS	26 Poignancy	51 Family circle member	19 Young girl
1 Billiard shot	29 Conjectural	54 Value	21 — Alamos
6 Laboratory vessel	34 Omnium	58 Patron's charges	24 Tempers
10 Bumpkin	35 Negative terminal	61 Stars fixedly	26 Type of bear
14 Martini	36 Mouths: Lat. goose	60 Exposed	27 Having winglike parts
15 Ingredient	37 Household gods	61 Stars fixedly	28 Radials, for example
16 Man on a pedestal	41 Took food	62 — and haws	30 Swipes
17 Tanker	42 Evergreens	63 French river	31 Choral composition
18 Lodging buddies	43 Hawaiian	64 Refired	32 Peace goddess
20 Sanitary	44 Repairman	65 Factual	33 Inspected with intent to rob
22 Skoal and prosit	46 Made seedless	66 Pyromania	35 Boleyn or Baxter
23 Hair holder	48 Away	DOWN	38 Helpmate
25 City in Serbia	49 Frothy matter on liquids	1 Cote sounds	39 Hermetic
		2 Touched ground	40 Preceding
		3 Provoked	45 Praised
		4 Galosh	46 Young seal
		5 Sheep	47 African antelope
		6 Small grayish bird	50 Old-hat
		7 Wedding words	51 Grass or apple
		8 Thanks —	52 Seep
		9 Cool summer drink	53 — do well
		10 Sliding dance step	55 Rainbow
		11 Native of Latvia	56 Goose egg
		12 Mine finds	57 Eve's abode
		13 John — Passos	58 Sports org.
			59 Flightless bird



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WORLD

Namibian August ceasefire plan rejected by SWAPO guerrillas

LISBON (R) — A plan to proclaim a ceasefire in Namibia (South West Africa) on Aug. 15 has been rejected by guerrillas fighting for the territory's independence, according to the Angolan News Agency (Angop).

Alli Kaakunga, secretary of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), described the proposal as another manoeuvre by the Western countries and "the racist Pretoria regime", Angop said.

South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said in the Namibian capital Windhoek last week that Aug. 15 was the target date for a

ceasefire in the territory's 16-year-old bush war.

Mr. Kaakunga told Angop in an interview that the aim of the announcement was to minimise the importance of the Namibian problem so that it would be set aside at next week's planned Organisation of African Unity summit in Tripoli, Libya.

Angop quoted Mr. Kaakunga as saying that SWAPO would continue its struggle until a ceasefire had been signed, but this could happen only when the problem of elections for Namibia's future constituent assembly had been resolved.

Angola is the main haven of the SWAPO guerrillas in their war against the South African administration of Namibia. It is also one of the so-called "front-line" states taking part in the New York talks with SWAPO and a five-nation Western contact group consisting of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

Talks continue

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (R) — Western officials seeking a Namibian independence settlement continued talks with internal parties Satur-

day amid complaints by some politicians that they had been given little evidence of reported progress towards a settlement.

Dirk Mudge, leader of the multi-racial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), said he had found the talks uninformative.

A DTA statement Friday night said that during talks this week both with South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha and the Western group, "we gained the impression that little progress has been made on the really important outstanding issues, such as the impartiality of the United Nations."

French trawler lost in Irish sea

SWANSEA, Wales (R) — A French trawler with a crew of five has disappeared in the Irish sea and is believed to have sunk, rescue services reported.

A spokesman said the body of one crew member from the 16-metre (50 foot) wooden vessel Galv Ar Mor was found Thursday morning, about 50 miles south west of Milford Haven.

The British defence ministry said that no British submarine had been in the area where the trawler was lost.

Local fishermen had suggested that a submarine might have caught the French trawler's nets. An Irish trawler was dragged under by a British navy submarine in the Irish sea last April.

Search for kidnappers continue in Zimbabwe

HARARE (R) — The search for six foreign tourists taken hostage by dissidents in Zimbabwe went into its eighth day Saturday with no sign of a breakthrough.

An official news blackout has been imposed on the operation by about 1,500 troops in the south-west of the country but sources close to the search said they believed there had been no contact between the hostage-takers and the government since the kidnapping on Friday last week.

The dissidents demanded the release of top officials of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's Zanu Party waiting to stand trial for treason. The government has given no indication that it is prepared to accede to the demand.

Mr. Nkomo has again denied his party had anything to do with the kidnapping and has repeated a plea to the gunmen, believed to number about 10, to let their captives go.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, accusing Zanu of fighting his government through a wave of unrest in the southern

province of Matabeleland, has charged the opposition with responsibility for the kidnapping.

But Mr. Nkomo said in an interview with the National News Agency Ziana: "I must say, quite honestly and sincerely, that at no time did Zanu organise young people to work against the government. We have never done it and we shall never do it."

The minister of state at the prime minister's office responsible for defence, Sydney Sekeramayi, described as unsubstantiated reports that three bodies had been found.

Official sources said they had originated after a man was found in the bush who claimed to have taken part in the killing of three hostages. He wore clothing he said had belonged to one of them.

But he was unable to show searchers any bodies or graves.

Meanwhile, air searches continued Saturday in an effort to trace three young British tourists who vanished on a motor trip to Zimbabwe's Eastern Highlands two weeks ago.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Reagan says U.S. will not abandon Taiwan

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has reassured leading congressmen at a White House meeting he has no intention of abandoning U.S. commitments to Taiwan, a senator who was present said Friday night. Republican Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, a close friend of Mr. Reagan, said in a statement: "There is no mutual whatsoever to the report that the president told us he plans to renounce any arms sales agreements with Taiwan or to terminate any sales." A spokeswoman for Mr. Laxalt's office said she did not know what report he was referring to or where it had originated.

Curfew removed in Istanbul

ISTANBUL (R) — A three-hour night-time curfew in force in Istanbul since the military coup in September 1980 will be lifted from Aug. 1, martial law authorities announced Saturday. The majority of Turkish provinces have lifted the curfew, from two to five a.m., but it is still in force in a number of large cities, including the capital, Ankara. No reason was given for the lifting of the curfew in Istanbul.

3 bombs explode in Corsica's capital

AJACCIO, Corsica (R) — Three bombs exploded in the Corsican capital of Ajaccio early Saturday but no one was injured, police said. One badly damaged the office of an architect and the others blasted the doors of the city treasury and a neighbouring bank. No organisation claimed responsibility for any of the attacks, which follow similar incidents earlier this week in the Corsican town of Bastia. On Aug. 8 Corsica will elect a regional assembly for the first time under a plan for greater autonomy introduced by the French Socialist government when it came to power last year. Some hardline separatist movements have recently renewed their demands for France to cede all control of Corsica.

C-130 plane found by rescue teams 5 hours after crash

JUNEAU, Alaska (R) — A U.S. Coast Guard C-130 Hercules transport plane was found on an island in the Aleutian chain off Alaska about five hours after it was reported missing Friday and some of the 11 people on board had been found by rescue teams, a coastguard spokesman said. He did not give either the condition of the people found or the state of the plane, which had disappeared while on a flight between two islands a few kilometres from the sea border with the Soviet Union. The spokesman said the Hercules had been found "near the runway" on Attu Island, the last and most westerly of the Aleutians. The U.S. air force has a small base on Attu used for long-range navigation of aircraft. The plane, which was on a 10-minute flight to Attu from Shemya Island, 65 kilometres away, had a crew of eight, the spokesman added. It was not known if the three passengers on board were military personnel or civilians.

Ethiopian, Sudanese leaders will meet to discuss relations

ADDIS ABABA (R) — The leaders of neighbouring Ethiopia and Sudan will meet shortly to discuss relations between their countries. Sudanese Vice-President Omer Mohammad Al Tayeb said Friday at the end of a four-day visit here. He said he had discussed with the Ethiopian leader, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the problems of the region. A communiqué signed Friday endorsed the agreement reached last May which provides for the expulsion of groups and individuals actively hostile to either state. Sudan and Ethiopia have always been on good terms except for a brief period in the 1970s when the Sudanese supported the activities of Eritrean secessionist guerrillas. The two states were reconciled in 1980 but relations cooled again in August 1981 after Ethiopia signed an accord with Libya and South Yemen.

74 Turkish extremists sentenced to prison

ANKARA (R) — A military court has sentenced 74 members of a Turkish Extremist Moslem group to up to six years imprisonment on charges of plotting to establish a religious state.

Twenty-six other defendants facing the same charges were acquitted Friday by the court in Ankara, which had been hearing the case for more than a year.

Those convicted were members of two branches of Akinciler (Warriors), a youth movement

linked to the Right-wing Moslem National Salvation Party. Both were banned after military coup in September, 1980.

Sentences ranged from three months to six years. None of the accused was charged with violent offences.

At least 30,000 people from left and right have been arrested since the coup to counter political violence that was claiming up to 25 lives each day before the military takeover. Courts are still ploughing through a number of political trials.

President of Panama resigns on doctor's recommendation

PANAMA CITY (R) — Panamanian President Aristides Royo has resigned for what he called health reasons and was immediately succeeded by Vice-President Ricardo De La Espriella.

Mr. Royo, 41, said on radio and television last night that he had resigned on the recommendation of doctors because of a throat affliction.

Mr. Royo, designated president for six years by the national assembly in 1978, did not give details of his problem and spoke in a normal voice.

Opposition party sources alleged that Mr. Royo was forced out of office by National Guard Commander Ruben Dario Paredes, who later told reporters that he had ordered the closure of all newspapers for one week.

Gen. Paredes did not mention Mr. Royo but pledged his support of the new president.

The outgoing leader said he would always support the ruling Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), a centre-left grouping formed by military strongman

Gen. Omar Torrijos who died in a plane crash a year ago.

He called on Panamanians to support "my great friend" the new president.

Mr. Royo said that local and foreign doctors had recommended he take a "complete rest."

Mr. De La Espriella, 47, a graduate of Stanford university in California, is best known as a banker.

He worked for the International Agency for Development and several local and foreign banks before he was made head of the National Bank of Panama in 1970.

Eight years later he was thrust into politics when Gen. Torrijos, who voluntarily stepped down after a decade of one-man rule, named him vice-president following elections won by the PRD.

Mr. De La Espriella said later that general elections would be held in 1984 as scheduled and pledged they would be clean and fair.

The national assembly is expected to name Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca as vice-president.

Solidarity to stage demonstrations

WARSAW (R) — Underground leaders of the suspended Solidarity trade union have rejected government plans for a gradual easing of martial law and lifted a month-long halt on protest demonstrations.

A statement signed by five prominent fugitive unionists and distributed in Warsaw Saturday said a broadly-based underground resistance movement must be set up to force the military rulers to make real concessions and forge national reconciliation.

In a series of appeals and statements released together, Solidarity's provisional coordinating commission called for mass peaceful demonstrations in Poland in the last two weeks of August.

But it stopped short of calling for a general strike, which had been proposed in many underground bulletins, and indicated that Solidarity supporters should be prepared for a protracted underground struggle.

The statements were made in response to a speech by military and Communist leader Wojciech Jaruzelski last week in which he ruled out restoration of Solidarity in its old form and said conditions were not now right for lifting martial law.

The five activists said their short-term goals were the freeing of internees and those detained for violating martial law, the lifting of martial law and reactivation of the independent union movement.

Mrs. Gandhi to leave for home

WASHINGTON (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi leaves here Saturday after what she called "a good meeting" with President Reagan and talks with other officials aimed at explaining India's policies to sometimes sceptical Americans.

Before flying from Washington Saturday afternoon, heading home by way of New York, Los Angeles and Honolulu, she will meet members of the Indian community in the huge concert hall of the Kennedy Centre.

She also will take an interview to be aired on NBC's Meet the Press programme Sunday.

In an appearance at the National Press Club Friday, she said the main purpose of her first U.S. visit since 1971 had been to put across India's viewpoint. She said she sought not to change U.S.

policies but to convey better understanding of why India follows the policies it does.

She said her 85 minutes of talks with Mr. Reagan on Thursday had been "a good meeting."

The President was a good listener as well as a good communicator, she added.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Gandhi said they recognised there were differences that have soured relations between their governments in recent years.

These included Indian unhappiness over U.S. arms sales to Pakistan and cutbacks in foreign aid, and U.S. suspicion that India's policy "tilts" toward Moscow.

But U.S. and Indian officials said the talks focussed on better understanding on these issues and on areas of common interest such as getting Soviet troops out of

Afghanistan and promoting peace in the Indian Ocean and Middle East regions.

The two leaders also helped settle a longstanding dispute between their governments over U.S. refusal to supply uranium fuel for India's Tarapur atomic power reactor without tougher safeguards against its diversion into nuclear weapons.

Under the new accord, the United States will let France provide fuel for the U.S.-built reactor in return for India's agreement to abide by international safeguards at Tarapur and forego reprocessing spent reactor fuel without U.S. permission.

The two leaders also agreed to increase U.S.-India trade, cultural, educational and scientific exchanges.

Bolivians demand extradition of Nazi

LA PAZ (R) — Bolivia's trade union movement Friday demanded the extradition of France demand the extradition of Klaus Altman, wanted for Nazi war crimes, who caused a stir by being the first non-government figure to visit the presidential palace after Gen. Guido Vidosa was sworn in as Bolivia's new head of state last week.

The Cochabamba provincial division of the Bolivian Workers' Confederation (COB) said in a statement Friday that Mr. Altman (Alias Barbie) should be expelled to France in order to stand trial for atrocities he is alleged to have committed there in World War II.

Mr. Altman, who was head of the Gestapo in the French city of Lyon, has already been condemned to death in his absence by French courts for assassinating wartime resistance leader Jean Moulin and his part in the deaths of several thousand other people in occupied France.

The COB said Mr. Altman was "the brain directing repressive groups at the service of fascist and drug trafficking interests."

The COB linked Mr. Altman to the activities of paramilitary groups which terrorised Bolivia under the rule of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, who was overthrown last

year, and his interior minister, Col. Luis Arce Gomez.

Both men were widely accused of having personal links with cocaine smuggling operations in Bolivia. The COB statement said Mr. Altman was a danger to Bolivia "because of his direct links with some members of the armed forces."

Mr. Altman visited the presidential palace in La Paz on July 22, the day after Gen. Vidosa was sworn in by the armed forces' commanders in chief to replace former President Celso Torrelino, who resigned under army pressure.

Civil defence forces are having difficulties in West Beirut

By Thomas Thomson

Reuter

BEIRUT — If you are injured in war-torn West Beirut, don't bother to phone the city's ambulance headquarters. Simply, there are no ambulances.

If your house is blazing, forget about calling the fire brigade. Most of the time the fire station telephone is out of order.

In West Beirut the almost daily barrages of Israeli bombs and shells that have drawn world-wide concern are only one of many hazards the half a million residents face.

Ambulance services

Take the municipal ambulance service, something most outsiders would consider vital in a city at war.

At the headquarters, driver Gassan Mounneh and his colleagues sit in the garage looking dejected. "We had three ambulances," he said. "But a month ago, a group of armed men came and took them away."

Emergency first aid is now provided by a motley and apparently totally disorganised collection of ambulances run by everything

from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to the Red Cross.

The vehicles range from well-equipped machines donated by foreign Red Cross societies to battered commercial vans which are lucky to have anything more medical than a Red Cross or Crescent painted on the side.

At the front line in the city's southern suburbs, scene of the heaviest fighting, telephones have broken down completely.

Ambulance volunteers simply drive towards the heaviest shelling and, showing great courage, attempt to rescue the injured and take them to Palestinian front-line hospitals.

"It's all pretty makeshift but we do seem to get most of the casualties eventually," said one Palestinian doctor.

Fire brigade

For the fire brigade, the Israeli invasion has been a nightmare. Cut off from colleagues at a fire station in East Beirut, the 100 or so men at West Beirut's two stations have to cope with normal emergencies plus air raids with just five fire engines.

Officers at the main Bashura fire station said six engines had been knocked out of action by shell damage or mechanical breakdowns.

Lieutenant Marouf Hamdan said the biggest problem for the fire-fighters who are all living at the fire station to be on call 24 hours a day, was getting caught in crossfire between Israelis and Palestinians.

He described how this week a fire crew fighting a blaze at the city's shell-damaged and paralysed international airport, was caught up in Israeli fire directed at

commandos nearby. Israeli troops and tanks ring most of the airport and Palestinian commandos have a base in a terminal building.

No one was injured this time, but Lieutenant Hamdan, 47, said two firemen had been hurt since Israel blockaded the city shortly after its June 6 invasion of Lebanon. They were hit by fragments from a Cluster bomb, he said.

One concession the Israelis guarding checkpoints to East

Beirut had made was to allow fire engines to refuel in the east. Fuel supplies are low in the west, with motorists buying petrol at black-market stalls set up on street corners.

But water remained a problem. Shortages and disruptions meant that the firemen often had to pump water from the Mediterranean.

Another big problem was communications. "Most of the time our phones are not working," fireman Adel Nasser said. "We just wait for people to drive to the fire station to alert us and then we go."

Even the radio link between fire engines and their headquarters has been knocked out of action since the invasion.

The number of calls was running at between 10 and 15 a day, with a sharp increase during heavy raids.

Normally, the municipal fire brigade, and its collection of French, American and British-made fire engines is supplemented by a separate Palestinian fire brigade.

But, the firemen said, nine of the 10 Palestinian fire engines had been knocked out of action.

Soviet hunger striker gets exit visa to France

MOSCOW (R) — Tatiana Azure, a Soviet doctor who went on hunger strike for the right to emigrate and join her French husband, has been given an exit visa, French sources said Saturday.

Mrs. Azure was one of several Russians who formed a "divided families group" and began fasting in May in protest against the refusal of Soviet authorities to let them join spouses in the West.

She stopped fasting and returned to her home town of Vladimir, east of Moscow, when she was told she would after all get permission to leave.

French sources said Mrs. Azure visited the French consulate in Moscow Friday with her Soviet exit visa and planned to leave for France by Aug. 15.

One member of the group, Yuri Balovlenkov, is still on hunger strike for the right to join his wife in the United States.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
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Q.—I have heard so many different opinions about opening the "better" minor suit when you play five-card majors that I am thoroughly confused. The other night I held:

♠Q53 ♥K872 ♦Q76 ♣AK

As far as I'm concerned, the club suit is infinitely better than the diamonds—it has two sure tricks when diamonds might not produce one. But we got into a horrendous contract and partner blamed me for my choice of opening bid. What's your view?—R. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—You don't give me enough information to judge with any degree of wisdom. I don't know your partner's hand, how the auction developed or even what the final contract was, so it is impossible for me to tell whether the opening bid or the subsequent auction was the cause of your debacle. One thing is sure, though—you opened the bidding in the wrong minor suit!

This is not just a problem that faces those who play five-card majors. The same difficulty arises when you play four-card majors and choose to open with a convenient minor because of a rebid problem or because your major suit is not bid-dable.

First, to say that you have to open your better minor is slightly inaccurate. It is more

correct to say that you should open your longer minor. Thus, on the hand you submitted, you should have opened the bidding with one diamond. However, I cannot say whether that, in itself, would have avoided disaster.

Consider these two hands:

a) ♠K985 ♥QJ ♦9874 ♣AKJ

b) ♠K985 ♥AJ7 ♦AK8 ♣Q62

If you were to open your "better" minor, you would probably choose one club with hand a) and certainly one diamond with hand b). However the correct opening bids are one diamond with hand a) and one club with hand b), following the principle of the longer minor. True, hand b) has equal length in clubs and diamonds, but you should try to avoid opening a three-card diamond suit if there is any other reasonable option available.

Q.—Please give me your opinion of the following hand:

♠AQJ32 ♥AQ ♦KJ7 ♣AJ9

Would you open the bidding with one spade or two spades?—R. Barber, New Haven, Conn.

A.—Neither. With 22 points in high cards and a balanced hand, I would open two no trump. The fact that I have a five-card major is no bar to an opening bid of two no trump. In all other respects the hand is an admirable two no trump opening. It has tenaces, which means that the hand should be led up to, rather than through, and stoppers in all suits.

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